PERIODICAL DIV.
OCT 7 - 1943
RECEIVED

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXXV. No. 23900. 華北日報 SHANGHAI, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1941 Registered at the C.P.O. Postage: China and Japan 1 cent, abroad 30 cents. THIRTY CENTS

Soviets Fiercely Resisting Nazi Push in Ukraine

London, Aug. 17.

"OUR troops continue to fight all along the front. Our air force, in co-operation with land forces, have maintained their heavy pressure on the invaders and continued to hammer his troops, and attack his air force and aerodromes," states the latest Soviet communique. Thus, briefly, is the curtain raised on the ninth week of the Russo-German hostilities.

Although the Germans have claimed the capture of Nikolaiev, a town on the River Bug about 70 miles to the north-east of Odessa, no confirmation of its fall has been received from any other source.

Orderly Withdrawal

In their latest reviews of the war, German military commentators confirm the impression felt in London and Moscow that on the Ukraine sector of the front, Marshal Budenny has been able to withdraw the bulk of his army in good order, in spite of the usual German communique talk of "disintegration." These observers in Berlin has referred, for instance, to German advance units being closely engaged) by Russian rear guards, are often numerically superior. An encircled army, rapidly going to pieces, does not usually maintain effective rearguard resistance, it is pointed out. Another message, moreover, says that the German public is being told that the whole region within the Dnieper is dotted with Russian resistance.

President Roosevelt's confidence that the Russians will hold out through the winter is supported by stories reaching Sweden and Berlin that the Germans have sent enormous orders for skis.—Reuter.

Fierce Red Resistance

Moscow, Aug. 17.

Soviet Russia's Red Army continued yesterday to put up desperate resistance against German pounding along "the whole front," while the Red Air Force dealt smashing blows to the Reich war machine, official war communiques claimed last night.

"Our aviation, cooperating with land forces, continued to deal blows against enemy troops and attacked aircraft and aerodromes," the communique stated. "According to precise data now available, on August 14, 26 German planes were destroyed and on August 15, 29 German planes were destroyed. We lost 25."

Heavy Nazi Casualties

Red Army units and Russian guerillas are fighting "for every street and house," and have been inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans according to despatches from the front yesterday elaborating on official reports that heavy fighting was raging in many sectors.

Abandoning cities (presumably in the Ukraine), the Red Army carried out a strong rearguard action, fighting from the house tops and streets, the despatches added.

On the northern front, the Reds were reported to have smashed German-Finnish thrusts toward Leningrad. Guerillas were also credited with inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

A long battle on the outskirts resulted in the capture of city "D", the despatches added.—United Press.

Sordavalla Said Captured

Stockholm, Aug. 17.

The Finns report that final capture of Sordavalla, north-west of Lake Ladoga, took place on Friday night.

They say the town was almost undamaged by the Russians, so that the Finns delayed capture owing to a desire not to damage the town with heavy artillery.

It is claimed that the Russians are now deprived of the west side of Lake Ladoga, but it is admitted that with complete mastery of the lake, the Russians were able to withdraw.

The Finns are now said to be only about 10 miles from Kexholm.—Reuter.

Soviet War Now Reaching Most Bitter Phase

BY REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Moscow, Aug. 77.

One of the war's bitterest phases has been reached. For the second successive time, Friday midnight's Soviet communique speaks of severe fighting along the whole front without specification of particular areas and without mentioning place names.

The Soviet press yesterday referred to fighting "from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea." The wording of the communique suggests that fighting is intense in much more than one direction. We are clearly witnessing Hitler's all-out effort before the unfavourable weather season.

Hitler at the Front

There was only a very slight raid on Moscow yesterday morning and none on the two previous nights, and this suggests that the German air force is heavily otherwise engaged, no doubt on the battlefield itself.

The announcement that Hitler personally arrived on the eastern front indicates that the Germans consider the present battle decisively important.

Struggle in Ukraine

Chief interest is focussed on the Ukraine, where yesterday afternoon's communique reported that fighting was "especially stubborn" during Friday night. Indications are that whereas the Smolensk front shows a slight stabilization, with the Germans digging in for the present, the principal thrusts are directed against Russian industrial power and communications.

The thrust towards communications is directed not only at interfering with supplies to the army but also at dislocating the country's economic life. German anxiety to cut off the Nikolaiev region is significant of their hopes of capturing or at least of depriving the rest of Russia of the important grain stores they believe to be situated there. Nikolaiev also interests them on account of its important naval shipyards.

Inside Dnieper Bend

There is no indication whether the Germans have succeeded in advancing any further towards the iron-ore and metallurgical region inside the Dnieper bend, where it is expected that Soviet troops will make their stand after their abandonment of part of the rural western Ukraine.

Orderliness of this retirement is clearly implied by the absence of any authoritative German claims to have taken prisoners on a large scale. It seems that Marshal Semyon Budenny is applying here the classical retreat strategy of Marshal Kutusov, Prince of Smolensk, who opposed Napoleon at that place in November, 1812.

An attempt at economic dislocation can also be seen in the German drive at Staraya Russa and in a further push towards the Moscow-Leningrad railway. So far they have been totally unsuccessful in achieving this long-standing ambition.—Reuter.

Imperial War Cabinet For N.Z.?

Wellington, Aug. 17.

The opinion that an Imperial War Cabinet might be useful in affording opportunity for direct examination of actualities of conflict was expressed by Mr. Nash, Acting Prime Minister, when explaining that Mr. Fraser, the Prime Minister, was remaining in London for a few days to confer with the British War Cabinet as the New Zealand Government thought it might be helpful to Mr. Churchill and his colleagues to hear the Dominions' views.

It is understood, however, that New Zealand has not pressed the British Government for the establishment of an Imperial War Cabinet.—Reuter.

Russians Raid Berlin Again

London, Aug. 17.

Moscow radio announced last night that Russian planes raided Berlin and Stettin on Friday night. Many powerful high-explosives and incendiaries were dropped on military and industrial objectives while large fires were observed in both cities, the radio stated. All the Red planes were said to be safe.—United Press.

Nazis Claim Capture of Nikolaiev

Berlin, Aug. 17.

The capture of Nikolaiev is claimed in the latest German communique, which states that under pressure of increasing pursuit east of the River Bug, the defeated enemy is disintegrating more and more.

Booty seized and prisoners taken are steadily mounting.

Operations on other parts of the front are continuing satisfactorily, the communique continues.—Reuter.

New Offensive

Berlin, Aug. 17.

German panzer and mechanized divisions yesterday drove forward in a new offensive on the central front, following up the drive through the Ukraine which had thrust forward between 250 and 300 kilometres in the past week, a German military spokesman declared last night.

The Ukraine drive, according to German accounts, was being carried on by approximately three separate spearheads driving in separate directions in an effort to split up and smash Marshal Budenny's armies in a series of giant pockets.

Three Spearheads

One spearhead, partly composed of Rumanian troops which thrust southwards along the Dniester River, is now menacing Odessa, it was stated. The second spearhead driving southward along the Bug from the direction of Uman is now threatening Nikolaiev, on the Black Sea. The third column, pushing southeastwards from Uman, already—according to German claims—has occupied the Krivoirog iron ore area and is now apparently threatening Dnepropetrovsk.

The German military spokesman claimed that each column had smashed forward 250 kilometres or more during the past week. He described the position of Marshal Budenny's armies as extremely critical.

The new offensive on the central front, north of the Pripet Marshes, already has brought partial success, according to the military spokesman. He claimed that the Germans had succeeded at some points in running over Red Army positions and in creating new pockets.

The Russians repeatedly counter-attacked, but the Germans claimed to have repulsed these and the retreat of their own troops which had carried out the break-through now is covered. The spokesman seemed to indicate that the Germans were using the same attack methods as in the Battle of Smolensk.

Competent German quarters yesterday claimed that at the end of the eighth week of the gigantic Soviet-German conflict, Marshal Budenny was flinging together all available troops in an effort to create a new defence line east of the Dnieper river and covering the great Donetz Basin industrial area of the eastern Ukraine.

Luftwaffe Active

Simultaneously, according to German reports, the Red Army was doing its utmost to withdraw remnants of its armies from the western Ukraine and the Germans were trying to thwart this movement as far as possible by merciless and incessant air bombings of the densely packed Soviet columns at the few available Dnieper river bridges.

The Luftwaffe was also carrying out non-stop attacks against transports in which the Red Army, according to German reports, was attempting to evacuate part of the trapped forces from Odessa and Nikolaiev.

D.N.B. said that German units were thrusting forward in the southern Ukraine on Friday and had created a new rink around the strong Soviet forces. The agency said Soviet losses of men and war materials in this area have not yet been revealed.

The report said that in another sector of the same front, the Russians suffered severe casualties and also lost 2,000 prisoners, six guns, 14 anti-tank guns and four infantry guns.—United Press.

Hull Concerned Over Latin America

Washington, Aug. 17.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday expressed concern over totalitarian activities in Latin-America, following up the accusations made on Friday by Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, that the Germans were penetrating into those nations.

Mr. Hull said he had discussed the question many times at Congressional meetings, and added it was one of the main points studied in the Havana conference. Mr. Hull said that Latin-American states, in accordance with the Havana resolutions, had taken steps to counteract these activities. He added that he would not like to speak publicly on that subject, thus indirectly informing Berlin of what was proceeding.

The Secretary said that undoubtedly nations which were bent on invasion by force without geographical limitation would naturally look to the western hemisphere once they obtained control of Europe and the high seas.—United Press.

New Anglo-Soviet Demarche to Iran

London, Aug. 17.

Anglo-Soviet representatives have made a new demarche to Iran, it is learned in authoritative quarters in London, where it stated that the British and Soviet representatives at Teheran have again drawn the attention of the Iranian Government to the concern felt by their two Governments in regard to the excessively large number of Germans in Iran.

It is feared that the Iranian Government have not appreciated the urgency of the problem, and Sir. R. Bullard and the Soviet Ambassador have repeated their recommendations that effective measures should be taken at a very early date, if the potential menace arising from activity of these Germans is to be removed.—Reuter.

Heavy Battles in Ukraine

The Ukraine is now the focus of interest in the Russo-German war, as the Nazi High Command is apparently making a third desperate effort to crack Russian defences decisively in at least one sector of the long front. In the Ukraine, Nazi forces are slowly making headway, and it is conceded that the Red armies, under the command of Marshal Budenny, are making an orderly withdrawal in certain places, at the same time fighting heavy rear-guard actions. The latest German communique claims the capture of Nikolaiev, to the north-east of Odessa. In the north, the Finns say they have captured Sordavalla, near Lake Ladoga. The arrows in the above map are based chiefly on German claims.

Onslaught Against German Industrial Areas Continues

London, Aug. 17.

AN Air Ministry communique released today states:—"Last night, although the weather was bad, considerable forces of aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked targets in the Rhineland and Ruhr. Their efforts were mainly concentrated on objectives in Cologne, Dusseldorf and Duisburg, which were heavily bombed.

"One of our bombers destroyed an enemy fighter.

"Attacks were also made on docks at Rotterdam and Ostend. "Thirteen of our aircraft are missing."—Reuter.

Sweeps Over France

In further operations over northern France yesterday, five enemy fighters were destroyed for the loss of two British fighters, it was learned last night.

Blenheim bombers, which took part in the sweep, bombed railway communications.

An Air Ministry communique states: "During Saturday two offensives over northern France have been carried out by squadrons of fortress fought an engagement with fighters accompanied by Blenheim aircraft of the bomber command. Railway communications and an aerodrome near St. Omer were bombed in these attacks.

"Fighters also carried out several sweeps over the Channel and French coast. In the course of these operations our fighters destroyed 19 enemy fighters. Four of our aircraft all fighters are missing.

"This morning (Saturday) fortress aircraft dropped bombs on docks at Brest. After leaving the target one seven enemy fighters. In beating off a series of attacks the crew suffered some casualties and succeeded in bringing back the damaged aircraft to this country.

"Blenheims of the bomber command searched for shipping off Holland during the day. Only a patrol vessel was sighted and this was bombed and set on fire. No aircraft is missing from these operations."

An Air Ministry communique states that single enemy aircraft dropped bombs at points near the coast in northeast and east Scotland on Saturday.

Australians' Feat

Pilots of one Australian squadron shot down six Messerschmitts in as many minutes, while returning from a sweep over northern France on Saturday evening.

The squadron, says the Air Ministry, had been escorting Blenheim bombers to an inland target, and were crossing on the way back when eight Messerschmitts dived on their tails.

Whipping round to meet the attack, the Australians quickly turned the tables on their attackers. Two of the German planes were destroyed by a Flight-Lieutenant who was leading the squadron, and brought his score to three for Saturday. A Pilot-Officer and three segreants destroyed one apiece.

The fight began many thousand feet high and ended at sea level.

The squadron, with only one bullet hole in one aircraft, returned home just above the wave tops.—Reuter.

Successful R.A.F. Attack on Convoy In Mediterranean

Cairo, Aug. 17.

"Highly successful attacks were made in the Medierranean yesterday (Friday) and on the night of August 14/15 by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm which attacked a convoy of five merchant vessels escorted by destroyers. Three merchant vessels and one destroyer were hit by torpedoes. A violent explosion occurred in one of the ships, a vessel of 6,000 tons, which was last seen with a thick pall of black smoke pouring from it. Another 3,000-ton ship was last seen with a heavy list to port. The crew of one of the destroyers were seen being transferred to another. Subsequent reconnaissance by aircraft showed that only three merchantmen were approaching Tripoli after the action, and it can be presumed that one ship of 6,000 tons and one of 3,000 tons, as well as a destroyer, were sunk."

A communique issued by the R.A.F. Command in the Middle East last night, which reports this operation, continues:—

Catania Bombed

"During the night of August 14/15, heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force raided shipping in Catania (eastern Sicily). Bombs were observed bursting on the central mole, where trucks, stores and cases were considerably damaged. A railway and motor transport alongside were also damaged.

"Other heavy bombers attacked Augusta harbour (south of Catania on the way to Syracuse), bombs falling on railway sidings and on the citadel.

"During the same night, aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm dropped a number of bombs on the aerodromes of Gerbini and Trapani (western Sicily).

"From these operations, two of our aircraft are missing," the communique concludes.—Reuter.

Few Nazi Planes Over Britain

London, Aug. 17.

"A few enemy aircraft operated over the coast of Eastern and South-Eastern England last night," says an Air Ministry communique. "Some of them flew further inland. Bombs were dropped at several points. These caused some damage, but the number of casualties reported is very small, although it includes a small number of people who lost their lives at a town in South-East England."—Reuter.

Chungking Paper Hails Declaration

Chungking, Aug. 17.

Welcoming the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration, the official "Central Daily News" writes: "August 14, 1941, will be a red-letter day of world peace and reconstruction since closer and more determined co-operation among the Democracies must mean an early liquidation of the aggressor nations."—Reuter.

Chiang, Stalin May Meet in Moscow

London, Aug. 17.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is expected in Moscow shortly, according to the Diplomatic Correspondent of "The Labourite," a Sunday newspaper.

The correspondent says that the Generalissimo will discuss military problems with Red army chiefs, and he says it will be the first meeting between Chiang and Stalin.

A Chinese military mission is already in Moscow, he reveals.

It is understood that any threatening move by Japan against Russia would be answered by the Soviet-Chinese pact of mutual assistance.

Linking up the Red army and the Chinese forces would menace the Japanese with a pincer movement.

In the meantime, continues the correspondent, the last of four different peace offers by Tokyo has been rejected by the Generalissimo Chiang. Japan evidently wants to neutralize China before war in the Far East flames up in earnest.

The correspondent adds that though there is now very heavy demand on Soviet war industries, she has not stopped or reduced the supply of arms and planes to China.—Reuter.

Roosevelt, Hull to Discuss Far East

Washington, Aug. 17.

President Roosevelt told a press conference yesterday he would be meeting Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in Washington today, for a discussion on conditions in the Far East.—Reuter.

Soochow Creek Bridges Closed Again

Bridges over the Soochow Creek were again closed for more than half an hour last night between 8.35 and 9.05 o'clock by the Japanese military, stopping both vehicle and pedestrian traffic. No reason for the closure was given by official quarters, although it was hinted that some incident had previously occurred in North Szechuen Road. Chinese press circles reported that a 22-year old Chinese named Wang Ling-hei was involved in the incident in which he was bayonetted once in the abdomen, necessitating his being taken to hospital. No reason could be ascertained for the alleged violence.

Talks With Churchill Eminently Successful, Says Roosevelt

Rockland, Maine, Aug. 17.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt said at a press conference here yesterday aboard his yacht that he did not think the United States was any closer to entering the war as a result of his conference with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill.

He described the meeting as eminently successful. He said that he and Mr. Churchill were in complete agreement on all aspects of the war situation and the next step would only be a further interchange of ideas.

The President gave no indication of any action that might be taken to implement the statement of policies enunciated by Mr. Churchill and himself.

Full Discussions

The President also said that not a single section of a single continent went undiscussed during the conference at sea, one session of which was on board the British battleship Prince of Wales and the remainder on board the United States warship Augusta (formerly stationed in the Far East and a familiar sight at Shanghai during the hostilities of 1937).

The new lease and lend programme was still in the "study stage" but it was nearing the point where additional funds would be sought to finance aid to the Democracies, the President added.

President Roosevelt's yacht Potomac docked shortly after 3 p.m. yesterday and as soon as it was moored a press conference began on board immediately. Mr. Harry Hopkins, lease and lend expediter, sat in a corner of the ward room where the conference was held.

The President declined to reveal where on the high seas the conference took place or how long it lasted. The reasons for silence, he said, were obvious and added that he personally had objected to a prior announcement of his landing at Rockland. He remarked that it had been foggy however, and that if any submarines had fired torpedoes they had not been sighted.

Joint Plan

Mr. Roosevelt said the idea of a meeting with the British Prime Minister originated in February and was a joint plan. The campaigns in Greece and Crete delayed it about three months.

President Roosevelt said he thought one thing had been overlooked in his joint statement with Mr. Churchill and also the comment on it, and that was the need for exchange of views on what was happening all over the world under the Nazi regime.

The more this is discussed and looked into, said the President, the more terrible the thought becomes of having those influences at work in occupied or affiliated nations. This needed to be brought home more and more to the Democracies.

The President said he was not sufficiently familiar with the French situation to comment on it but he disclosed that he would discuss it and also conditions in the Far East with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, soon after he returned to Washington today.

Remarkable Service

He referred to a remarkable Church service held on Aug. 10 on the quarterdock of the battleship Prince of Wales. Everyone present felt that it had been a great historic service. It was conducted by one British and one American chaplain.

Regarding aid for Russia, the President said there had been discussion of fitting Russian needs to an already existing programme. Russia would not be given lease and lend aid because she could pay for war equipment.

President Roosevelt was confident that Russian resistance would continue throughout the winter. He added that Russia needed immediately available material for next summer's campaign. There was also a need for other things which could arrive by the time the spring campaign opened.

The President gave the names of representatives of the three fighting services who had accompanied him and said they had held individual and

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Beaverbrook Confers With Hull

Washington, Aug. 17.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, conferred with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for 15 minutes yesterday in the presence of Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador.—United Press.

U.S. May Become "Chief Guardian Of Pacific"

Washington, Aug. 17.

At a press conference yesterday, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, declined to comment on a London report that as a result of the Churchill-Roosevelt conference the United States was expected to become "the chief guardian of the Pacific."

Mr. Hull stated that he had frequently given warning of the danger facing the United States and other countries in the Western Hemisphere through invasion aimed at some point in South America, particularly regions producing surplus raw materials.

The Secretary of State was replying to questions regarding growing reports of Nazi activities in South and Central America which reporters suggested might have been considered at the Churchill-Roosevelt conference.

When asked what efforts were being made by the United States and the other American Republics to counter Nazi activiy in this continent, Mr. Hull replied that one "did not tip off his hand" (not disclose) to others who were doing their utmost to expand all over the world by force.—Reuter.

Letter Received Favourably

Washington, Aug. 17.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, revealed yesterday when questioned on Moscow's reaction to the Churchill Roosevelt letter pledging immediate and long-term aid to Russia, declared that so far Mr. Lawrence Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Moscow, had only reported delivery of the letter.

Mr. Hull said that it was his impression that the letter was received in a favourable light. He added that so far no direct reply has been received from M. Joseph Stalin.—United Press.

Brazilian Ship Lands British Survivors

Pernambuco, Aug. 17.

The Brazilian steamer Cuyaba (Rio de Janeiro, 6,489 tons), of the Lloyd Brasileiro, which is due here today, will land 15 survivors of the British tanker Horn Shell which was torpedoed on July 26. They were picked up 200 miles west of Madeira.

The Horn Shell was a vessel of 8,272 tons, registered at London and belonged to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Ltd.

Twelve survivors from an unnamed London tanker, which may have been the Horn Shell, were picked up on August 15 by the Portuguese steamer Africa Ocidental (Lisbon, 1,268 tons) after being ten days at sea. They were landed at St. Vincent in the Cape Verde Islands.—Reuter.

Darlan Names New Dakar Defence Head

Vichy, Aug. 17.

In one of his first acts as National Defence Minister, Admiral Jean Francois Darlan yesterday promoted General Jean Barrau from a Corps Commander to an Army Commander. General Barrau, as supreme commander of French forces in West Africa, is charged with the defence of Dakar.—United Press.

Women's Home Army In Australia

Sydney, Aug. 17.

Mr. P. C. Spender, War Minister, announced that the War Cabinet has authorized the establishment of a Women's Home Army, with the object of releasing from certain military duties men, whose work can be done by women.

It is not proposed to send women overseas.—Reuter.

Anglo-U.S. Declaration Viewed With Suspicion in Tokyo

Tokyo, Aug. 17.

POLITICAL observers yesterday said they believed the Roosevelt-Churchill peace aims declaration was intended to alienate Japan and the small European nations from Germany.

Japan should not permit herself to fall into the Anglo-American "trap," but should proceed with her "established policy," these observers stated.

Political commentators said that the "true import" of the meetings at sea between the British and American leaders lies in some secret military understanding interspersed with the eight points—otherwise there was no necessity for the presence of military and naval experts.

These observers said the declaration was "a vague, high-sounding, wise and cunning move" to enable Great Britain and the United States to cope with future developments.

To Forestall Hitler?

The "Japan Times and Advertiser" said that the meeting was probably designed to forestall an anticipated peace offensive by Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The editorial said that such a peace appeal, if it reached the British and American peoples before the Roosevelt-Churchill statement, might have had an important effect on public opinion.

The newspaper said that Japan has the same objectives as President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill. However, "it is doubtful that Japan can have freedom of the seas without her navy."

Throughout the editorial referred to the statement as the "Atlantic appeal," implying that it did not affect Japan.—United Press.

Warning to U.S.S.R.

Tokyo, Aug. 17.

A blunt warning that it is of "vital importance to the Soviet Union to repel such overtures" which eventually would mean a move for the encirclement of Japan, was made this morning in an editorial carried by the influential Tokyo "Nichi-Nichi" which commented on the Roosevelt-Churchill proposal to Soviet Russia regarding the sending of British and American representatives to Moscow.

Asserting that Great Britain and the United States were continuing to interfere with Japan's activity in East Asia, the "Nichi-Nichi" claimed that the fact that Japan was not mentioned in the Roosevelt-Churchill eight-point declaration was "merely one of the manœuvres against Japan."

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1 *)

Chief Interest in Russian War Now in Ukraine

London, Aug. 17.

THE highlights of the Russian campaign continue to play upon the southern Ukraine, where fighting on a gigantic scale is still proceeding. The situation there has yet to be clarified, and yesterday's communiques from both high commands do little to pierce the fog of war, states the journalist "Annalist."

The fact, however, that Marshal Seymon Budenny is still able to fight back tenaciously tends to throw doubt upon some of the more grandiose German claims of the past few days and to indicate that his forces still retain a degree of manœuvrability, which does not interlock with German descriptions of precipitous retreat.

Place Names Omitted

Yesterday's German High Command communique is also noteworthy in this respect in that place names are significantly omitted. The German headquarters, not normally given to understatement, are content to call it a day with "all eastern operations proceeding successfully and according to plan."

The loss of territory, which the Russians have had to yield in this region, cannot be lightly dismissed because of its industrial and agricultural wealth, but territory is not everything and the Germans have been called upon to pay a heavy price. That they are still paying both in men and material is evident, Death announcements in German papers in the course of three days reveal deaths in action of one general—presumably General Muelversiedt, Commander of the famous S. S. Division and until outbreak of the war chief of the Gestapo—five regimental commanders, 17 battery and battalion commanders and 29 company leaders. This is admittedly only a cross-section of casualties, but it tells its own story.

Change of Tactics

On the material side, there is some reason to believe that the Germans have been compelled to abandon on some sectors their favourite method of thrusting large mobile masses into the Russian lines by means of tank wedges and that they have been forced by reason of economy—perhaps only local—to revert to the old-time Reichswehr tactics. Because isolation of tanks from advancing troops has resulted in tremendously heavy losses, there is a disposition to co-ordinate tanks, infantry and artillery and to be more provident with forward mechanical thrusts.

The Germans started their offensive against Russia with 170 divisions, of which 60 were mobile and 26 of them tank divisions. According to Soviet computations, 15 of these 60 mobile divisions have already been destroyed or crippled and Hitler has still a long way to go. Hitler may, of course, once again throw masses of tanks into an attack, but at no time have the Russians underestimated the weight of their task and they have shown themselves capable of producing more than one surprise in this war.—Reuter.

Japanese Army Denies American Woman Missionary Strangled

CATEGORICAL denial of reports that an American missionary woman had been strangled to death by Japanese troops at Hwaian, in northern Kiangsu province, was made yesterday afternoon by the local Japanese Army press bureau.

"There is absolutely no truth in reports that an American woman was killed, or in reports that other American missionaries are under detention," the press bureau announced. The statement of the Japanese Army authorities here was made upon the receipt of detailed information from the commanders of Japanese units operating in the Hwaian sector.

The press bureau further announced that the matter has been settled following the presentation to the Japanese Army authorities of a written statement apologizing for and admitting that certain acts were done to give the enemy valuable military information. The written statement was turned over to the Japanese authorities by a representative of the American Presbyterian Mission at Hwaian.

Mission Suspected

According to official information from Hwaian, mopping up operations against units of the Chungking New Fourth Army had been underway. Suspicions were aroused that information of military value was being sent out to the enemy through the Presbyterian Mission at Hwaian.

Investigations were commenced on July 31, a Lieutenant-Colonel attached to the Japanese forces in that sector being detailed especially to carry out the investigations.

Examination of the situation revealed that the hospital attached to the Mission was being used freely by anti-Japanese elements and Chinese Communists to gather information about Japanese movements. It was also revealed that of the 19 Chinese Communist troops undergoing treatment in the hospital, all but three had been allowed to escape before the Japanese took the city.

Officer's Daughter Accused

Furthermore, it was discovered that on the hospital staff there was the daugher of an officer of the New Fourth Army. Investigations confirmed that she did much to supply the Chungking forces with information.

On August 14, after the investigations were completed, the Japanese Lieutenant-Colonel met a representative of the American Presbyterian Mission at Hwaian. The latter handed over a letter admitting the charges made by the Japanese, and giving apologies on behalf of the Mission. The matter was settled after the Japanese Army authorities warned against a recurrence of such incidents, the press bureau here revealed.—Domei.

Reports Disbelieved

Official American Presbyterian Mission (South) quarters in Shanghai said last night that they "did not believe" the Japanese charges that their co-workers in Hwaian had given military information to Chinese troops. There was only one woman missionary worker in Hwaian, it was stated, and one recent report which said that she had been killed was false.

The same quarters told the "North-China Daily News" that the woman missionary worker had been "confined to her own house" by the military but that she had been well treated. One messenger was recently sent from Shanghai to Hwaian to visit her and the messenger had returned to Shanghai.

Tsingkiangpu Workers Held

They also reported that the Japanese reported to the American Consulate-General in Shanghai yesterday that their co-workers in Tsingkiangpu, in North Kiangsu, had been released from their confinement. They were released on Saturday, so the American consular authorities were told and the authorities in turn told the mission in Shanghai.

The mission workers in Tsingkiangpu had been confined in one house since July 31. They were not allowed to see any one and they had not enough food, it was said. The same quarters alleged that a notice was put up in the hospital where the missionaries in Tsingkiangpu were working, saying that it was closed in retaliation against the American policy.

★Tokyo Suspects Declaration

(Continued from page 1)

The paper pointed out that Great Britain and the United States, by aiding the Soviet Union, were attempting to check Germany and at the same time interfere with Japan's progress by creating a rift between Japan and the U.S.S.R.—Domei.

Kremlin Blamed

Tokyo, Aug. 17.

"If Japanese-Soviet relations worsen, the Kremlin alone must bear the burden of responsibility," declared yesterday's "Hochi Shimbun" commenting on reports that Great Britain and the United States had reached an understanding regarding the distribution of raw materials.

Japan cannot remain indifferent to the reports, the paper said, because it might mean that "Russia has been deceived by Anglo Saxon diplomacy and is digging her own grave. Even allowing for Soviet war difficulties, it is extremely regrettable, if true, that Moscow has decided to pool war materials with the anti-Axis allies because Russia knows well that Japanese efforts to settle the Chinese hostilities are being delayed by Anglo-American destruction."—Reuter.

Threat Seen

Tokyo, Aug. 17.

The vernacular press today paid great attention to the forthcoming Moscow conference of British, American and Russian leaders concerning aid to be given to Soviet Russia and predicted that the three nations would plot out military strategy against Japan as well as against Germany.

The press said that the meeting signifies Moscow's adherence to the anti-Axis forces. This is important to Japan, the press emphasized, because Russia would undertake to send supplies to anti-Axis countries.

The "Kokumin Shimbun" said that if Germany defeats Russia, the war may spread to the Far East. It declared that M. Joseph Stalin may abandon European Russia and after consolidating his position in Siberia will "thrust a spear against Japan."

The newspaper said that the present war industry plans for Siberia, if completed, "will make no longer the Japan Sea an exclusive Japanese lake."

The "Kokumin" emphasized the richness of Siberian mineral resources.—United Press.

"Showdown" Predicted

Chungking, Aug. 17.

A "showdown" in the Pacific in the near future, in view of alleged Japanese plans for an attack on the Soviet Far Eastern army and deterioration of relations between Chungking and Vichy, is forecast in well-informed quarters here.

Chinese sources say Great Britain and the United States are taking positive measures to help China defend the Burma Road in the event of a Japanese attempt to cut China's supply life-line. Great Britain is credited here with the construction of eight big air bases in Burma, as well as three new highways in northern Burma for maintaining communications with China in the event of Japanese air attacks on the railway connection between Rangoon and Kunming.

Despite Japanese pressure on Thailand, well-informed Chinese circles still maintain that the Japanese main objective remains an attack on Russia and that her present activities in Indo-China and Thailand are chiefly to guard against possible British and American intervention. It is contended that Japan would require at least 200,000 troops for major operations in the South Seas, whereas she has at present only 50,00 troops in Indo-China.—Reuter.

Heavy Downpour Causes Temporary Floods

A very heavy downpour of rain lasting about two hours between 6.30 and 8.30 p.m. yesterday again caused the usual inundation of many low-lying streets in Shanghai, especially in the central and western districts and some sections of Avenue Joffre and its neighbouring vehicle traffic but no serious accidents were reported although the storm caused inconveniences to numerous Sunday pleasure-seekers who were caught unawares as dark clouds began to gether at about 5 p.m. The flood waters were already subsiding late last night. A drizzling rain fell before and after the big shower.

Tokyo Refuses to Allow President Ship To Take U.S. Civilians from Japan

Washington, Aug. 17.

The Japanese Government refused to grant clearance papers for the American steamship President Coolidge if it sought to remove 100 private American citizens now in Japan, the Department of State disclosed last night.

The Department of State announced that the Japanese Foreign Office had indicated that the Japanese Government was willing to permit the President Coolidge to enter a Japanese port for the purpose only of taking off American official personnel. Of 100 Americans desirous of leaving Japan, about 20 were officials, the announcement added.

The Department of State explained that the question of evacuating Americans from Japan had been discussed by the Department of State, the American Embassy in Tokyo and the Japanese Foreign Office. "The Department of State is continuing to give close and serious attention to the question of providing transportation for American citizens desiring to return to the United States from Japan, as well as other Americans elsewhere," the announcement stated.

The announcement explained that the President Coolidge was scheduled to leave Shanghai on August 8 for the United States and in accordance with the policy of assisting Americans abroad to return home during the present world disturbance it was contemplated that the ship might be diverted to Japan. When the Japanese indicated that only officials would be permitted to sail, it was decided that the President Coolidge should go from Shanghai to San Francisco, not calling at a Japanese port.—Domei.

Virtual Hostages

Washington, Aug. 17.

Japanese observers said the refusal to permit the Coolidge to remove American civilians apparently meant they will be virtual hostages in Japan until arrangements have been made for repatriation of Japanese in the United States, plus better treatment of Japanese ships in United States ports. It was estimated that about 100 Americans were affected by the refusal—they were all booked to proceed to the United States aboard Japanese ships until the latter's schedules were cancelled.—United Press.

Japanese Negotiate For Ship

Tokyo, Aug. 17.

The "Asahi Shimbun" reported from San Francisco today that Mr. Yoshio Muto, Japanese Consul-General, upon instructions from Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, had left for Washington to discuss dispatch of a special boat to evacuate Japanese nationals from the United States.

Simultaneously, the Japanese today granted several Americans ship passage to Shanghai from Japan.—United Press.

Turning Out A.A. Guns in Britain

When Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labour and National Service, visited a Ministry of Supply ordnance factory recently, he saw many women who had recently been transferred from non-essential trades working at top pressure turning out A.A. guns and field guns. The photo shows Mr. Bevin interested in the assembly of barrels for 3.7 ins. A.A. guns.

British Demands On Thai Denied

Bangkok, Aug. 17.

The British Minister to Thailand, Sir Josiah Crosby, interviewed by Reuter yesterday, said that "in anticipation of the next mendacious rumour which may be circulated I would state that his Majesty's Government have presented no demands of any kind whatsoever to the Thailand Government."

World Peace Wanted

A two-day radio campaign that, as believers in Buddhism, Thais fervently wish an early restoration of world peace, has aroused widespread interest.

Informed observers express the opinion that Thailand is not wholly engrossed in her own affairs. On the contrary, she is ever ready to make her contribution, however small, towards wider peace, it is asserted.

Observers would not be surprised if the campaign were followed up by some concrete action, whatever be its chances of success.

Population Increase Urged

It is urgently necessary to speed up an increase of the population in the interest of national progress under the new constitution, says a communiqué.

It announces that an official committee has been appointed which will consider the programme to be drawn up for the purpose.—Reuter.

Singapore Repeats Denial

Singapore, Aug. 17.

"A typical flight from fancy," is the description given by Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of Far Eastern Forces, in an official statement today regarding rumours emanating from Japan that he had threatened Thailand with the use of force.

"I deny it emphatically," he said. "There is not an atom of truth in it.

"I endorse the statement made yesterday by Sir Josiah Crosby, British Minister to Thailand, that we have made no demands whatsoever on the Thai government."—Reuter.

U.S. Tanker Sails To Vladivostok

San Pedro, Aug. 17.

The American tanker L. P. St. Clair, carrying 95,000 gallons of aviation gasoline, sailed yesterday for Vladivostok. It was the first of four tankers turned over by the Maritime Commission to handle oil shipments to Russia.—United Press.

★Churchill Talks Successful, Says Roosevelt

(Continued from page 1)

group conferences with corresponding representatives of Britain.

Long Conference

He disclosed that he and Mr. Churchill conferred more than one day and had exchanged views with marked success on present and future interchange of information.

President Roosevelt refused to disclose the whereabouts of Mr. Churchill but said the British Premier would not visit the United States so far as he knew, nor did the President intend to visit Britain "for a while."

During the conference Mr. Roosevelt, looking radiantly healthy, sat completely at ease smoking a cigarette and had a friendly greeting and a smile for each newspaper man as he entered the conference room.

As he stepped ashore wearing a heavy grey tweed suit the President was greeted by an enormous crowd which gave him a rousing reception. He left by train for Washington.

Hundreds of spectators had gathered on the waterfront of the old seaport of Rockland to welcome him. The streets of the route from the pier to the special train were beflagged and great crowds of reporters, cameramen and radiomen assembled early.

Colonel Starling, Chief of the White House secret service staff, and a large number of secret service police were at Rockland some hours before the President arrived. Municipal police and state troopers were assigned to the duty of guarding the President's route.—Reuter.

Two More Dead in Tatsuta Maru

Yokohama, Aug. 17.

Despite the frantic efforts of two doctors and 13 nurses who rushed to the Tatsuta Maru as soon as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's liner arrived shortly after midnight, two more of the 120 passengers stricken with ptomain poisoning died early this morning raising the death toll to nine.

Thirteen others who still were in serious condition were rushed immediately to hospitals as the Tatsuta Maru arrived here early this morning.

Members of the Kangawa Prefecture Sanitation Office, and water police investigating the case, blamed the omelette served on the last day of the trip for the disaster.

Sadao Oshima, who was in charge of the cooking aboard the liner, repeating regrets, declared that this was the first happening of its kind in more than 30 years of services aboard ships.—Domei.

Edmund Gwenn, brilliant English character actor, has been assigned one of the key roles in "Confirm or Deny," a tale dealing with the exploits of an American newspaper correspondent in bombracked London, which is to go into production shortly at 20th Century-Fox. Fritz Lang, distinguished director, who recently completed "Man Hunt" with Joan Bennett and Walter Pidgeon, will handle the megaphone on "Confirm or Deny," projected as one of the studio's most important pictures for the current season.

Major Problem of Maintaining A Home in Wartime Britain

THE life of the British house-holder in wartime is honeycombed with problems and vexations.

That word, vexations, seems perhaps a mild one to use concerning the people who, civilians in former struggles, are said to be in the front line in this uncharted warfare. Yet so far few people in this so-called front line would willingly assess their troubles and difficulties as higher than vexations. That is because those actually under fire habitually make use of the English habit of understatement to hide their deeper feelings.

Life in the bombed areas is of necessity all the time in the limelight, but what of the quiet householders, the housewives above all (since most men are drawn into the war machine) who carry on in Britain day by day, always with the threat of invasion round the corner?

To begin with, this is a summer of cold awakenings and long evenings because the clocks are now advanced by two hours. And, how strange, too, are the nights; in the dark trees the nightingale sings to the accompaniment of the burr-burr of enemy bombers overhead.

The drawing room of the big house, where once guests were ceremoniously received, is now screened off into little cubicles and camp beds. The lady of the manor, her handyman, the village grocer, and the man who mends the shoes, are all mixed up together in war work. They now know one another as they never did before, because one and all they serve on their local defence system.

Child Tenants in Houses

And in our houses strange children inhabit our rooms and are masters of our days. The house itself is turned topsy-turvy. The housewife must sleep on the ground floor, close to the telephone, ready to be called out to her first aid post at any hour. The stove has been moved to the scullery now, so that the kitchen may become the general dining room to save the domestic service which it is now impossible to obtain.

Yet every day the love of home grows stronger, and women are prepared to make any shift to keep their homes intact even when those houses are right in the projected path of threatened invasion.

The problem of food looms large. The average householder manages somehow but not without always wondering how the poor manage to feed their families at all, so high have prices been. This is, of course, in addition to the problems of rationing.

Entertaining goes on. But the guest often avoids using the butter which is always put on the table before him because butter is rationed. He sometimes brings his own sugar or saccharine, avoids jam because jam is severely rationed. If he goes often to a house for tea (or the morning "elevenses" which make a modest substitute for lunch entertaining) he may even send a tiny packet of tea.

Close Watch on Sugar

Most households are trying to save every bit of sugar they can to make at least a little jam, for jam is sadly missed and it has been announced that no private household will get extra sugar for jam-making this year, as they did last.

The guest to lunch or dinner is seldom offered meat; the weekly ration of a shilling per head goes so short a way.

Stories appear in the newspapers about idle, hotel-dwelling people eating four meals a day in safe areas such as the West country or the Lake District. But it is just because the attitude of these few seems so strange and reprehensible that they are spoken about. The vast majority want at all costs to preserve home life, though it means anxiety as the rising costs of living are realized, the school bills, taxes, the cost of heat and light alone.....

You may say that these thoughts are common to all women who face rising costs and lowered incomes, in peace as well as in war. But there is the background to those thoughts here to be remembered—the husband, maybe, away at sea, the sons serving in the army and air force.

Stern Tasks for Women

For many British women there are regular nights of fire-watching, duty at the first aid post, driving an ambulance, acting as night guide in raids. That beloved home is not hers now but is shared, inhabited by other women's children for whom the Government pays a sum which only partially covers their keep.

The billeting of soldiers is more popular than the billeting of children in many households. On the whole middle income families are missed out in army billeting; the soldiers usually prefer working-class households where they get the meals they are, for the most part, used to, and the company which they find most congenial. Alternatively a bunch of them will be billeted on a big house where they carry on their affairs separately from the household.

So far as children are concerned education is one of the big problems of evacuation. The children in other people's homes only receive half-time education; if that. In country areas school buildings are wholly inadequate. So the walls and garden of the householder must contain these young guests for all but some three hours of the day.

For that as well as for other reasons, the middle-aged mothers will greatly miss daughters who have hitherto coped with the little evacuees, found their handicraft occupations, invented games, taught them to garden, to read books, and generally to fill their time.

Registering for Service

Now these girls throughout the country are registering for national service. To date they may have served at canteens, done their hospital training, run Youth Service Squads, made the country round for National War Savings week by week. When they leave all this to go into munitions or the women's auxiliary services of army, navy and air force, the householder must add these duties to those in hand.

But isn't there still more I can do, householders still ask. Is growing food, keeping house, firefighting and manning a civil defence post not enough? Many energetic middle-aged housewives want to identify themselves still closer with the war effort, and a system is beginning of half-time shifts for local factories by which women may work from 9 to 2, or 2 to 7.

On top of all these activities the householder has to find time to fill in numerous forms, food forms, forms concerning evacuees, state insurance cards, applications for licenses necessary to do this or that. Often things which come through the letter box have to be read and memorized. Advice on what to do if invasion comes, if the military want the house, if bombs fall, and if paratroops should be encountered.

A strange summer indeed a strange manner of housekeeping. Yet hardly a woman will admit that all this put together amounts to more than vexations. That is, of course, unless the blitz actually brings destruction to her home.

Studio "Walla Walla" Unique Jargon

The noisiest man on a motion picture set is the one who always is yelling for quiet. The quietest generally is the boom boy. The gaffer never has been known to have one of those spear-like instruments in his hand. Unless perhaps on a Sunday, on a deep sea fishing trip. When it comes to weather, it's the powder boss who is in charge of the fog. Rain effects are up to the plumber. Electricians turn on the wind. No wonder Hollywood seems crazy.

The chap who does the screaming for quiet all the time is always the assistant director, often hired because his voice is loud and his manner tough.

The boom boy, who says so little, is the one who operates the long telescopic arm from which the microphone is hung. His job demands concentration and that's why he says so little. The gaffer, of course, is boss of the electrical crew on any picture. His assistant, rightly enough, is known as best boy.

There are other things, other terms, that Hollywood visitors find amusing whenever they know a man who knows a man and can get inside studio gates.

"All cooking" is the gaffer's cry when he wants the cameraman to know that all necessary lights are burning and his department is ready for the camera to roll. Expressions used in the Hollywood studios have found their way to all other lands where pictures are made, according to Mona Maris, the French Basque beauty, native of the Argentine, who is now sharing featured honours in Warner Brothers' "Underground," with Jeffrey Lynn and the exotic Kaaren Verne.

Britain to Mobilize Woman-power

London, Aug. 17.

Stressing Great Britain's need for 100,000 additional women for the services, the War Secretary, Captain Margesson, speaking at Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday, said Germany had an infinitely greater pool of manpower to draw upon, and the only practicable way for Britain to meet the difference was to utilize its woman-power as well as man-power. This, he stated, had been tried on a limited scale and the experiment had proved a success. Now, the Government was determined to expand it.

Captain Margesson added that because some women in the services were doing a humble job they must not imagine that they were wasting their time. "Someone must peel potatoes, wash dishes and oil the ship of state; big jobs cannot be done unless someone does the little jobs," he said.—Reuter.

Britain's Writers Ennobled By Experiences of War

In England

IT isn't easy to give a satisfactory account of the various ways in which the writer has been affected in England during this war.

Superficially it can be said at once that he has been very badly injured, indeed, but then the superficial view is the wrong one always.

What seems to have happened to him, or, as is often the case today, her? He is, you might say, at vanishing point. The newspapers are cut down to thin news-sheets. The outside "article" writer is, unless he is a war specialist, simply not in demand at all. The reviewers of books, the dramatic critics, the art critics, are almost over the horizon. The weekly sophisticated papers have only two living examples left, "The Spectator" and "The New Statesman." Only two papers remain whose business is with literature, the gallant little "John o' London" and the "Times Literary Supplement." "Punch" has excellent drawings. Its letterpress appears to me pitiful.

And what about books, new books, reprints of old books? Because of ever-increasing paper shortage and the taking for war service of key men from publishing houses, new books will be fewer and fewer. Nor does that mean that they will be better and better. Quite the opposite, for publishers when they must choose, will select the probable best-seller, and the young new authors, all-important for the future, will be neglected.

Clamour for Reading Matter

The irony of this is that never in my long memory, can I recall such a clamour for reading matter as there is at present. Libraries are worked overtime, publishers are harassed, bookshops are crowded.

But the real question that this article asks is still unanswered. What of the writer? How is he faring? A great number of his kind are absorbed into the Forces and, being young, enterprising, adventurous, are gaining in present experience future literary glories.

The English writers who have passed over to America and stayed there are regarded here now with bitter antagonism. That seems to me silly in a country that is fighting for freedom. But what these English poets, novelists, philosophers are missing is a marvelous, inspiring experience. They can never, after this war, be in quite the same world as their fellow writers who have remained here. They will, always, in some sort be exiles.

But, of course, not all writers here are out of writing luck. Some books are booming—a good new novel like Charles Morgan's "Voyage" has a larger, more resounding success than it would have in peacetime because it has fewer rivals. Some authors who have written long novels, some historians like Trevelyan and Arthur Bryant, some of the newer poets like T. S. Eliot and Stephen Spender are winning more general attention than they ever have before.

I would say that in general most authors under 40 are, in some sort of war service and so have sustenance and new experience. The other authors are often established enough to be certain of their next book's publication.

Writing for Writing's Sake

Money in general, and this is an important point, is receiving an altogether different approach. Taxation is now so heavy and must be heavy for so many years, ahead that no writers will ever be rich again—for at least half a century. This levels everyone up. If you write a book now you write it because you want to write it. More than likely it will never be published. Altogether there is, I think, a purer, more aesthetic atmosphere around the writer. This war is a great evaluer. After a severe Blitz you feel a kind of nobility in the general air!

Moreover we suffered from 1920 to 1939 here in England a dreadful malaise in our intellectual writing. Joyce, Aldous Huxley, D. H. Lawrence were fine writers, but what pessimists, mockers of the ordinary man, atheists!

This war is giving us a grand sense of the size of life and the heroism of the ordinary man. For 20 years Rupert Brooke's "1914 Sonnets" sounded absurdly falsely sentimental. Their reality has returned with the other realities. God has returned, not pleasantly, nor hopefully, not without blood and tears and sweat, but the spiritual lord of a spiritual life.

So, although the writer may be, for the moment limited, may find it difficult to place his articles or publish his books, there is growing around him a larger, more spacious air, a braver new world, a constructive aspiring life instead of a destructive despairing one.

Laohokow Raided By Japanese

At a Japanese Army Air Base, Aug. 16.

Following up Friday's violent aerial bombardment of Wanhsien, in eastern Szechuen, Japanese Army bombers in five flights, conducted a mass raid on Laohokow, in north-western Hupeh, along the Han River, it was stated by headquarters here. The raid, it was learned, was made despite unfavourable flying weather.

Munitions godowns, a military clothing depot, an arsenal and munitions manufacturing plant were subjected to intense bombardment, it was revealed.

Other Army flying units, meanwhile, successfully attacked Chungking vessels carrying supplies on the Yangtze river at Lotienchi, in north-eastern Hupeh, and at Kweichow, in western Hupeh. All Japanese planes returned safely to their base, it was stated.—Domei.

Kaihsien Attacked

At a Japanese Army Air Base, Aug. 17.

Japanese Army air units operating along the Yangtze River for the past few days, today staged a surprise raid on Kaihsien, Eastern Szechuen, field despatches reaching here revealed. Direct hits were stated on a salt manufacturing plant and other military structures.

Meanwhile, it was reported that four other Army air units smashed Chungking military vessels carrying munitions on the Yangtze below Funyang, in eastern Szechuen.—Domei.

Activity Continues Around Tobruk

Cairo, Aug. 17.

"At Tobruk our patrols continue activity, inflicting casualties on enemy working parties," states the latest Middle East communique.

"In the frontier area, the situation remains unchanged."—Reuter.

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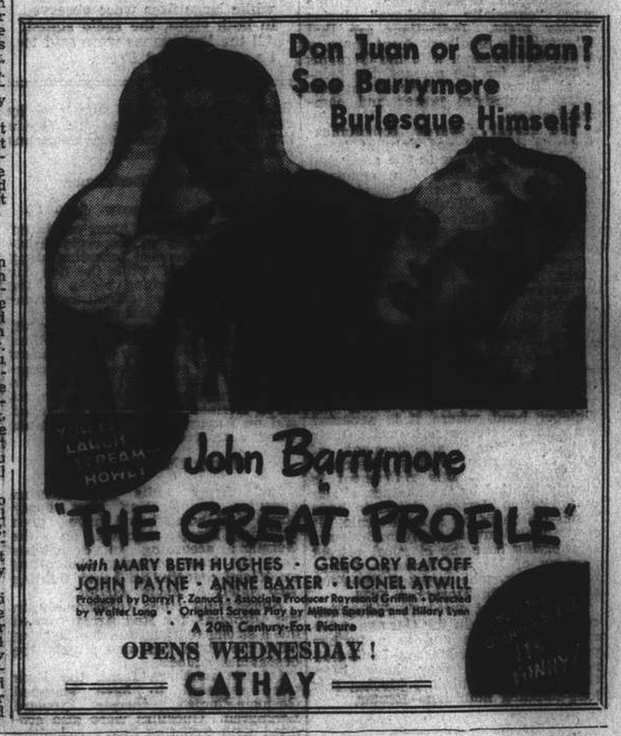

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There are still a few, a very few tables left which may be reserved at Moutrie's or you may obtain tickets at the entrance and take your chance of getting a table.

WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

By Philine

London, May 23.

The war has brought about many changes in the life of the King's sister, the Princess Royal. N'e only does she do a variety of war work, but a part of her home, Harewood House, has been turned into a military convalescent home which she helps to run. Her eldest son, Lord Lascelles, has become a regular soldier after serving as a member of the O.T.C. of Eton. He was eighteen last February. The younger boy, Gerald, is still at school where he edits and prints his own amateur newspaper every month. He intends to make writing his future profession.

It is fortunate that the Princess likes being busy, for the war effort fully occupies her time these days. She is Commandant of the A.T.S. in Yorkshire and takes a personal interest in the welfare of her khaki clad girls. The Red Cross and the Women's Voluntary Service also claim her attention. And when she has a leisure hour she is as likely as not to be found knitting for members of the fighting forces. With so heavy a programme of duties she has little time to think of herself.

Soup and Sandwiches

The eight Queen's Messenger Food Convoys which rush food and drink to the "blitzed" areas of Britain have been in action a great deal lately. The list of their "battle honours," which is to be inscribed on each mobile canteen in the names of areas visited and aided, grows longer and longer. Coventry, East Ham, Barking, Plymouth, Nottingham, Liverpool, London, etc.

Film and stage stars, business people, housewives, domestic workers—all types of people—work in the convoys and work with a will. They start their job very often at 3 a.m., and it is seldom that they finish before 10 at night. One day the Queen's Messengers Convoy served 4,000 dock labourers with 2,500 bowls of soup, 2,500 cups of tea and 6,000 sandwiches. And, after feeding the workers in the bombed area, the staff searched for refugees and fed them at the rate of 5,000 a day.

* * *

Change of Work

Washing-up is one of their heaviest tasks, but they find a wonderful spirit of co-operation among air raid sufferers. Dock labourers and Customs officials of Merseyside, one morning, set to with mops and dish cloths and in a remarkably short time all the crockery was cleared and back in the racks. It was these dockers who, later, tendered their thanks "To the ladies and gentlemen of the Queen's Messengers." Following words of appreciation for the work of the organization, they wrote: "They have helped to make the dockers' own work a pleasure by their very charming manner and service."

* * *

Salvation Army Lassies

The scene in Britain has changed very much for the better so far as organization is concerned since the early days of bombing raids. Captain Winifred Sexton, of the Salvation Army, a former hospital nurse, now has charge of a well-equipped first-aid post in a London suburb. But there was a time when it was not all that it should have been.

One night about fifty casualties were brought into the post. There was no doctor in attendance, so Captain Sexton came to the rescue as best she could with her first-aid box and treated the injured hour after hour. At Coventry two of the Salvation Army sisters had their house blown up. For weeks their only home was a cupboard under the stairs, and from this post they worked on.

During a big fire blitz on Southampton another girl tried to get hold of a mobile canteen. It was impossible, so she borrowed a tea urn and trundled it on a perambulator through the streets to the building where the Auxiliary Fire Service men were in action.

These and other stories of the fine work of the Salvation Army were told when the Army's headquarters were burnt out in a recent raid on London. Among precious records lost were original writings by General William Booth, its founder.

* * *

The Geranium Club

Help your neighbour, yourself—and charity. A new scheme, which is a purely voluntary war-time effort on the part of a group of men and women in a Northern English town, offers the giving and accepting of much good service among its members.

If you want a free lift home or to the office, wear a geranium, they say, for members' cars will pick up pedestrians wearing the floral emblems in their coat lapels. It costs nothing to join the Geranium Club, but to defray expenses pedestrians are asked to advance sixpence to pay for badges. Any profits on sales of these will be devoted to charity. Drivers are given a free geranium emblem for their cars and one to wear on their coats if they are not driving.

* * *

Authority Satisfied

The latest hair style for the women of Britain is the "Blitz Bang" a cross between a shingle and a page-boy bob. The name has no sinister significance, but it does suggest what it is—a sensible fashion for the women in the front line of the greatest battle of history. They say it is also the answer to the women in uniform's prayer, for it is short enough to clear the collar.

The fashion for the long bob is detested by the authorities in the women's services. Regulations lay it down that hair must be short and neat, but most girls up to now have preferred their locks to straggle picturesquely over their shoulders. It is hoped that the Blitz Bang will end that, and it probably will.

* * *

The King's Right Hand

A few weeks ago His Majesty had to receive massage treatment to counteract the effect of continuous handshaking. For his handshake is a firm grip and sometimes is given more than once to the same person. After a succession of largely attended investitures and presentations the King had to give his hand a rest.

* * *

Crossing the Ocean

It should be a source of great satisfaction to Britain that the loss of British textiles by enemy action on the high seas is only a fraction of one per cent. A steady flow of dress materials is crossing the Atlantic and other seas to find American and Dominion markets. Among them are Harris tweeds which look like twills and are specially woven by the crofters of the Outer Hebrides for American markets.

In their island homes sixty miles off the West Coast of Scotland, these crofters refuse to be disturbed by sirens and continue working their looms through any alarms. They are proud of the fact that they contributed more men to the fighting Services for the size of their community than any other area.

Staking Their Claim

The pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, one of the "Moonlight Follies" garden distractions, always draws an eager crowd of prospectors. Seen above are Miss Frances Donaldson, Mrs. Douglas Lambert and Colonel Samuel L. Howard.

Star-Spangled Banner

As millions of children and the troops of a rapidly-growing army saluted the Stars and Stripes this year, Americans remembered a little old lady of Philadelphia who made the first "Old Glory." At her house, 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, "Old Glory" was cut and sewn by Betsy Ross.

* * *

The Stars and Stripes is one of the most interesting flags in the world. It was born in sheer chaos. When the minute men, or militia, of the Thirteen Colonies, were fighting in 1775 and 1776 they used any flag that they happened to like—an innumerable medley.

* * *

Most of the early American leaders preferred the combination of the Union Jack and the stripes, called the Grand Union Jack, in which the British flag occupied one quarter with thirteen stripes. This was flown by Washington and Arnold at the siege of Boston and in the attack on Canada. Apropos of this, it must not be forgotten that during the first year of the revolution American leaders still wanted to maintain union with Britain.

* * *

As it proved impossible to reconcile the Tory and Whig ideas and George III refused the overtures by Franklin, Penn, and other emissaries, Congress leaders saw the value of a completely American flag. So the Stars and Stripes were embodied in a new design.

* * *

The Stars and Stripes is the third oldest flag in the world, older than the Union Jack as we know it, or the French tricolour. Congress did not adopt it officially until June 14, 1777. Since then June 14 has been recognized as Flag Day.

* * *

Congress agreed to the resolution: "Resolved that the flag of the Thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation."

* * *

Washington later described the flag in these terms: "We take the stars from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty."

* * *

The flag was first flown at Fort Stannix on August 3, 1777, and first came under fire three days later. Its first battle occurred at Brandywine on September 11. The flag was first flown on foreign soil on January 28, 1778, when American troops took Nassau. The first foreign salute offered to it was by the French Admiral, La Motte Piquet, at Quiberon Bay, on February 13, 1778.

* * *

There were thirteen stars and thirteen stripes in the original flag, each of the foundation States being honoured with both a star and a stripe. As new States came in the difficulty of the stripes was obvious. In 1818 Congress was compelled to limit the number of stripes to thirteen in memory of the thirteen colonies, but allowed a star to be added for each State as it entered the Union.

* * *

Yet the flag was not known as "Old Glory" for two generations after its birth. That endearment was bestowed by Captain Driver of the American brig Charles Doggett on August 10, 1831.

G.B.S. to the U.S.A.

Here is a message from Mr. George Bernard Shaw to America. It is a preface spoken by him for the film version of his play "Major Barbara":—

Citizens of the United States of America, the whole 130 millions of you, I am sending you my old plays just as you are sending us your old destroyers. Our Government has very kindly thrown in a few naval bases as well; it makes the bargain perhaps more welcome to you. Now, the German humorist—I think his name is Dr. Goebbels—he has got a great deal of innocent fun out of that. He tells us—or rather he tells the rest of the world—that England has sold her colonies for scrap iron. Well, why shouldn't we? We are in very great need of scrap iron. We are collecting from door to door. Our women are bringing out their old saucepans; our men are bringing out their old bicycles, and you, with equal devotion, are bringing out your old destroyers. Well, a very good bargain for us. Every one of those destroyers will be worth much more to us than their weight in bicycles and saucepans.

* * *

And now, what about our colonies? Our colonies are always much the better when we have plenty of Americans visiting them. You see, in America you have all the gold in the world. We have to barter things for want of that gold, and accordingly, when we see Americans coming along with gold to spend, when we think of our colonies with American garrisons in them, we are delighted.

* * *

If you had only known, we would have given you those naval bases—Dr. Goebbels calls them colonies, but let us be correct and call them naval bases—you could have had those naval bases for nothing but your friendship. Absolutely nothing. We should have been only too glad to have you. In fact, if you would like a few more, say in the Isle of Wight or the Isle of Man, or on the West Coast of Ireland, well, we shall be only too glad to welcome you. Delightedly!

* * *

Now, here I am in an English county, one of the counties that we call the home counties. I am within forty minutes' drive of the centre of London, and at any moment a bomb may crash through this roof and blow me to atoms, because the German bombers are in the skies. Now, please understand, I can't absolutely promise you such a delightful finish to this news item. Still, it may happen, so don't give up hope—yet. If it does happen, well, it will not matter very much to me. As you see, I am in my 85th year. I have shot my bolt. I have done my work. War or no war, my number is up. But if my films are still being shown in America, my soul will go marching on, and that will satisfy me.

* * *

When I was a little boy, a child, just taught to read, I saw in the newspaper every day a column headed, "The Civil War in America." That is one of my first recollections. When I grew up they told me that that war in America had abolished black slavery, so that job having been done, I determined to devote my life as far as I could to the abolition of white slavery. That is just as much in your interest as it is in my interest or that of England. I hope you will have a hand in that abolition as you had a hand in the last abolition.

* * *

And I don't think I need detain you longer. Look after my plays and look after my films. They are all devoted to the abolition of that sort of slavery. And I should like to imagine that when my mere bodily stuff is gone, I should like to imagine that you are still working with me, with my soul—in your old phrase—at that particular job. That is all I have got to say. And so, farewell!

Vocation Missed

A woman aged 84 has been acclaimed by British journalists as the author of the "finest piece of reporting in the war." At the annual conference of the National Union of Journalists, the president, Mr. Ernest Hunter, read extracts from a letter sent to a well-known London reporter by his mother. The assembled journalists agreed that no one could improve on it for graphic descriptive writing. Here it is:—

I was knocked up a bit by the blitz. My girl was out. These days you do not know when they will come back. So I stayed up till after twelve. She did not come back. I went to bed. No one in the house but myself. I could not sleep. About 4.20 I heard the loudest noise I have ever heard in my life. I thought to myself: they are pulling my house down. I jumped out of bed trembling, trying to put my clothes on. I could hear everything tumbling down around me, and the wind and the rain. It was the worst night we had this winter. My bedroom was all right, so I tried to go down the stairs. They were not there. I started with a candle, but the wind put it out of my hand. I tried to creep down in the dark. There was no front door, so the wind was blowing me back. I got back to the room. Everything was falling. I knocked for the lady next door. She did not answer me. Then somebody came. I shouted.

What had happened was that four heavy bombs had dropped on the promenade in front of her house, which is on the northeast coast.

Horrible Blows

Explanations of the cause of these big winds, typhoons or by whatever name they are called, are only theoretical; present at the birth of the storm are frequent showers, warm, humid weather, falling of barometric pressure, and a very gradual inflow of air. Winds which would ordinarily blow directly towards the storm centre are deflected towards the right because of the earth's rotation. Thus is established a cyclonic system or "storm within the storm," with a huge diameter and a counter-clockwise wind circulation.

* * *

At the centre of the hurricane is the "eye of the storm," with little or no wind, almost a vacuum. Sometimes the sun is visible here and the weather calm, with an encircling wall of hurricane winds which produce a rumbling or roaring sound. The "eye," which may be about fourteen miles in diameter, is preceded by violent winds from one direction, and followed by terrific gales from the opposite quarter.

* * *

The hurricane flies signals on the sea and in the sky long before it looses its fury. A heavy ground swell presages a change in weather; cirrus clouds scurry high above. Presently formidable cloud masses are built up; dark, torn, distorted, diabolical in their magnificence. The sun sets in lurid splendour; nature's black-out follows. The wind pipes up, there are vicious rain squalls, and at last the raging of the elements. The whole storm moves slowly across sea and land, perhaps twelve to fifteen miles an hour, but the winds that form its walls may hit 150 miles an hour. The tides, or "storm waves," are even more destructive than the gales.

* * *

One hurricane, a least, helped change the course of history. Late in 1888 Germany and the United States became involved in a dispute over native rule in Samoa, and American warships were rushed to the island. On March 16, 1889, there were in the harbour of Apia, Samoa, three American war vessels, three German, and one British. As hostilities threatened, a vicious hurricane arrived. It dashed the German and American ships on the rocks, with a loss of 150 sailors. While the storm raged, the near-belligerents became friends, the natives did heroic rescue work, and war was forgotten in the struggle against the common enemy.

* * *

The "great hurricane" of 1780 occurred when England and France were at war, and sank forty French ships with 4,000 soldiers, while an English fleet disappeared entirely.

Prime Minister at Gunnery Demonstration

During a recent visit to an armaments establishment, the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, saw various types of guns being demonstrated. The picture shows, from left to right, Mr. Churchill, Lord Beaverbrook, and experts from the War Office.

Households Hit By Rise in Commodity Prices

Prices of many commodities in Shanghai have been increased so quickly during the past few days that they now again form the general topic of household discussions. What worries the Chinese here most is the steady increase of prices of rice following the announcement of the increase of the price of the official Hongkong rice from $116 to $124 per picul. Hope is expressed by the Chinese press that the Settlement authorities will use great care in increasing the price and one commentator in yesterday's "Shun Pao" says that the increase of price of official rice is tantamount to "adding wings to a tiger," meaning that it has stimulated rice profiteers to increase their prices.

The official price of rice is said to be approaching that of the rice sold in the Shanghai Rice Market, where profiteers and hoarders did their best to increase prices of all kinds of rice on Saturday. The first grade Saigon rice was priced once at $139 per picul and prices of two inferior kinds of Saigon rice were fixed at $134 and $127 per picul. "Rice worms" became very active in the market following the announcement increasing the official price of the Hongkong rice.

Cigarettes Also Rise

Prices of many kinds of cigarettes have been increased over night and an upward trend has also been followed by vegetable hawkers since the beginning of the month, causing difficulties to housewives to fix their daily family budget. Vegetables which, during the pre-war days, were very lowly priced, are very dear and informed Chinese circles believe that the increase may partly be due to the recent blockade regulations enforced by the military in Nantao, which prevented many vegetable hawkers from coming into the city for several days. The iron gates separating Nantao from the French Concession have been closed and opened irregularly.

Eggs are far more highly priced than before and it is predicted by those in the trade that an egg may be sold in the near future for 30 cents, registering an increase of five cents. Farmers are said not very much interested in raising ducks and chickens these days because they want to feed themselves with rice more urgently. The price of bean oil needed by every Chinese family for cooking has been increased so much that hoarding has been developed in the trade. There was very little bean oil business done in the local market on Saturday when only vegetable oil and another inferior kind of oil were sold. The price of yellow beans has been following an upward trend for some time past, creating a record on Saturday when its prices were quoted between $56 and $59.80 per bag.

FUNERAL

Mr. Kennson Gee

Funeral service for the late Mr. Kennson Gee, 29-year-old local manager of the Ho Cheng Bank, Ltd., Director of Development Corporation of China and Managing Director of K. Gee & Co., who was killed by unknown assassin on Friday morning, outside the American Club, Foochow Road, was held yesterday afternoon at the Chapel of the International Directors, Kiaochow Road, with the Rev. Moses Mao of Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Hui officiating. Many prominent foreign and Chinese business dignitaries were present to pay their last respects to this young banker. The late Mr. Gee was a native of Huchow, Chekiang, but was borne in Szechuen, unmarried and the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Gee Chi-yu, who are now residing at Chengtu, Szechuen, retired from business. Although a graduate of St. John's University of 1937, Mr. Gee apart from holding so many important business positions, figured actively in a number of social activities. He was a member of the American Club, the Chinese Bankers Club and the moving spirit of his Class Association. His untimely death is a great loss to many who knew him.

Democracies Said Prepared for Showdown

Commenting on the situation in the Far East following the meeting between Mr. Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt, the "Shun Pao" says editorially that China, Britain, the United States, Russia and the Netherlands are waiting to see the "last card" of Japan and that those fighting on the democratic front have not yet been forced to show their "last card" in a final showdown. For the time being, Britain and the United States may focus their attention on the increase of their strength in danger zones, but they will fight when Japan invades Thailand, or move northward. There is also the possibility of fighting if Japan tries to prevent American supplies from going to Russia.

The paper says that the above mentioned policy might have been decided upon, admitting that concrete measures decided upon at the meeting are not definitely known. It is said, however, that big plans must have been discussed at the meeting judging from the secrecy surrounding it and also from the personnel involved. Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt might have decided upon measures to be taken in all eventualities which may occur in future, but President Roosevelt will not challenge Japan in a war, no matter how determined he is, owing to constitutional restrictions, it is said.

To Take Initiative?

What might have transpired is that the two leaders have decided to take the initiative in carrying out all measures short of war against the aggressors while militarily refraining from firing the first shots. At present, they will be contended with carrying out all defence measures but will resort to military action only when Japan embarks upon three aggressive programmes namely, the invasion of Thailand, an attack on Russia and the prevention of American supplies from reaching Russia. The writer is of the opinion that Japan is in a most unenviable position today, since in addition to being bogged down in the China war she may be engaged in another war. The recent attempted assassination of the Japanese Minister without Portfolio indicates that extreme uneasiness reigns in Japan that may lead to another cabinet reshuffle, he concludes.

Briton Fired at While Chasing Armed Robbers

A brush with armed robbers was experienced yesterday morning by two foreigners, including a Spanish woman who was held up and robbed of a gold plated wrist watch the value of which she gave the police as $150. Mr. White, a Briton in the employ of the Shanghai Power Company who attempted to capture the gunmen single-handed and unarmed, was fired upon but emerged unscathed although the robbers escaped.

At about 9.10 a.m. Miss Cruz, a Spanish citizen, was walking along Changping Road near Hart Road when she was intercepted by the robbers. Brandishing their pistols at her they robbed her of her wrist watch and took to flight.

The victim raised a hue and cry and Mr. White who was in the vicinity responded and started in pursuit of the robbers. Seeing their pursuer gaining on them the robbers turned their guns and fired two shots at him which widely missed their mark. The robbers made their escape.

Memorial Service for Mr. Yang Moi-nan

Friends of the late Mr. Yang Moi-nan, for 53 years Chinese Manager of Butterfield & Swire until his retirement two years ago, who passed away on August 3, are arranging a service in his memory to be held on Sunday, September 7, at 4 p.m. at the Huchow Guild Hall, 268 Kweichow Road.

It has been suggested that instead of the usual floral and scroll tributes, donations be sent to the "Yang Moi-nan memorial fund" in care of the Cashier Department of Butterfield & Swire. The fund will be utilized to endow a bed in memory of Mr. Yang at the Lester Chinese Hospital with which he was connected for a number of years as a member of the general committee.

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Stock Exchange to Aid British Night

Prospects of British Night at the "Moonlight Follies" establishing a record received an impetus yesterday when it was learned that under the leadership of Mr. Ellis Hayim, members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange will attend the performance on Wednesday in full force.

A table, specially decorated, for more than one hundred guests is being reserved and on this occasion they will be all buyers—at par and over.

"Encirclement" Welcomed

It is pretty sure that this table will be surrounded by taxidancers and all the other charming young ladies who are assisting in the "Moonlight Follies" but the members of the Stock Exchange have stated that they do not at all object to encirclement and they are sure everyone will understand their true intentions. They have no Axis to grind.

The issue will be to surpass the record both for total receipts and for the auction which was established on American Night and this issue will surely not be in doubt since it is being promoted by the Shanghai Stock Exchange and in accordance with the New Order in Hayim's Garden will be underwritten by them without commission.

Success Believed Sure

British Night is under the distinguished patronage of H.M. Consul General and the auspices of the British Residents' Association and with the Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere being established round the Stock Exchange table the success of the evening is sure to be heavily over-subscribed.

Applications for shares at tables should be made to Messrs. Moutrie's up to 5 p.m. on Wednesday, August 20, at which hour they will proceed to allotment. Odd lots may be purchased at the entrance gates.

Freight Train Wrecked On Nanking Line

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway experienced another incident on Saturday night when a freight train was overturned as a result of a derailment near Anting, stated the "China Evening News" last night. No details regarding damage and casualties, if any, were given in the report.

There was no direct train service between Shanghai and Nanking yesterday as a result of the incident and travellers both ways had to alight from the train for a short walk before resuming their journeys. Shanghai-bound trains arrived here one or two hours late, it was said.

The place where the derailment occurred was marked out recently as the "country-side purification" area by the Japanese. Quoting arrivals, the report added that the derailment might have been caused by guerillas.

Indians Determined to Stand by Britain

Peshawar, Aug. 17.

Determination to stand side by side with the British Government in case of invasion of their border and full faith and confidence in the present policy of the British Government, particularly its friendly attitude toward the Islamic world, were expressed at a tribal gathering along the Bannu border yesterday. The gathering also condemned Japanese aims, stating that it was the foremost duty of every Muslim to oppose every Japanese design against Islam.—Reuter.

Army Equipment Improved

Simla, Aug. 17.

Indian inventiveness directed particularly at improving equipment of the forces is fully encouraged by the supply development committee. Ideas found promising are recommended for detailed research by ordnance services.—Reuter.

New U.S.-Japan Crisis Predicted

Washington, Aug. 17.

Mr. Ludwell Denny, columnist for the Scripps-Howard Alliance, yesterday stated that the danger of a Japanese-American war was expected to reach a new peak within a fortnight due to the Nazi advances in Russia and the arrival of American military aid for Siberian forces opposing Japan.

He declared that unless Japan acts before American aid effecting Siberian supplies sent to the European front becomes effective, Russia will be added to the American-British-Dutch-Chinese defence alliance in the Far East against Japanese aggression.

Bombers based at Vladivostok are the only ones within immediate striking distance of Japan, Mr. Denny wrote.

Events of the past three days produced a temporary lull in the Pacific and Anglo-American strategists were in a more confident mood with both sides recognizing that Japan is rapidly losing the initial military and naval advantage, Mr. Denny added. He declared, however, that there was some fear that "the hara kiri of militarists and the face-saving desire is so basis in the Japanese character they may speed the disaster."—United Press.

Vichy Jewish Decree Effective Soon

Vichy, Aug. 17.

The Government last night announced that a time limit has been fixed, September 15, for all French and foreign Jews to cease exercising forbidden trades, professions and functions including doctors, lawyers, editors, army officers, educators, certain types of bankers and executives in radio, movies or theatres. The ban was expected to affect more than 200,000 Jews in France.—United Press.

"Democracies Forget Their Own Stench"

Tokyo, Aug. 17.

The semi-official "Diplomatic Revue" declared editorially today that the United States' action in requiring Japanese diplomats to secure a licence before they are able to receive their salaries "can be construed as one form of severance of diplomatic relations" between the two countries.

The editorial declared that the final key to future Japanese-American relations lies in "the extent to which America supplies Japan oil and the Dutch Indies supply Japan with rubber."

The "Diplomatic Revue" said that Jewish interests, de Gaullists and the Chinese were trying to make Europe China a second Balkans. It declared that the democracies, in bringing pressure against Japan, "forget their own stench" in attempting to place the responsibility for everything upon Japan.—United Press.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI.
To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."

Travel Restriction :

Experience of Two Ladies

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Apropos of the news item that Manchoukuo has been closed for the time being as far as admission of foreigners is concerned, the following is a factual record of the experiences of an elderly foreign lady (upwards of seventy) of non-extra-territorial nationality recently in Korea.

The lady in question accompanied a small party of foreigners to a holiday resort in Korea about the middle of July, travelling via Dairen, and railway to Antung, etc. No difficulties were experienced and after a pleasant holiday the lady was returning to Shanghai by the same route, the railway company having sold her a through ticket to Dairen, and the D.K.K., having reserved a berth by one of their steamers for which the fare was paid in advance. In this case the lady was accompanied by one other lady, also of non-extraterritorial nationality.

The journey proceeded normally until the Korea/Manchoukuo frontier was reached when the two ladies were ordered from the train and told they could not proceed. They were held on the station for the remainder of the day and during the night, being questioned at intervals in the usual vapid fashion adopted by incompetent Japanese officials. Becoming frightened, the ladies asked to be allowed to return to the place they had just left and after very considerable discussion this was eventually agreed to by the Japanese officials. They purchased return tickets to the place they had left the previous day and were taken by uniformed Japanese to the train just before it commenced to move off. The elderly lady had hardly mounted the train when a Japanese ran alongside the train and shouted that they could not leave, he grabbed at the lady and only the fact that she was holding on to the iron rail saved her from being pulled off the train whilst it was moving. However, fortunately for her, her grip, coupled with the fear of having to spend a further period with the officials she was leaving obviously gave her added strength, for she held on and the Japanese official was forced to travel with them, or fall from the moving train. He travelled with them and questioned them during the whole journey to the first stop, some hours later, when they were ordered to leave the train and taken to a filthy hovel some distance away and held for further questioning. By the way, neither lady could speak either Chinese or Japanese. Eventually, through the services of an interpreter they discovered that there was a family of their own nationality resident in the town and they were able, with difficulty, to make contact with them, and ultimately they were permitted to reside with the family on satisfactory guarantees being given that they would not attempt to leave the district. After one week of questioning, in which they were greatly assisted by their new found friends they were permitted to leave for a Korean port, escorted by Japanese officials, and on payment of passage money left for Shanghai. Of course, they *would* run into the recent typhoon, just to complete their misery.

They spent 18 days endeavouring to reach Shanghai, and, except for the period they were with their new found friends in Korea, under conditions of intense nervous strain anxiety and discomfort. In addition, they were put to considerable expense in connection with their unwanted journey back to Korea and the alternative route back, also in connection with food and lodgings.

So much for Japanese courtesy to an elderly lady of almost seventy. Further comment is unnecessary.

"V".

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

"An Unhappy Speech" :

The Position of America

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—If the Irishman AMERICAN CATHOLIC refers to in the last paragraph of his letter was a Shanghailander I can quite understand what he meant—we do get a lot of noise over the radio sometimes. But I believe if one put the Roman Catholic population of the U.S.A. at 20,000,000 one would be overestimating it—and one always has to remember that immigrants bring their religion with them.

TRADEMARK.

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

PS. It has just occurred to me—hasn't America also underwritten a Russian victory?

An Appreciation :

Lord Willingdon

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The recent news of the death of Lord Willingdon is very painful to those who had the pleasure of meeting him.

When he came years ago to Shanghai as Chairman of the Delegation from the Boxer Indemnity Committee, I was one of the recipients of his cordial invitation extended to all interested in cultural work—an invitation which enabled me to guage him at close range. There he stood next to the late V. K. Ting, one of the former Mayors of Shanghai and well known geographer. When I had a chance to meet and talk to him I immediately found him "interested in everything and everybody, kindly, solicitous, patient, generous in his judgments, forebearing—the most perfect urbane gentleman after the English Model."

Indeed, I was deeply impressed by his personality "gifted with surprising charm of manner, tact of speech and a truly wonderful common sense." Even at first sight, he would make one feel as if he were an old friend. Allow me therefore to express through your journal my sincere condolences for his demise.

J. SAKAMOTO.

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

Foreign Y.M.C.A. :

Comparison of Prices

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the recent correspondence which appeared in your journal in connection with the alleged high rates now being imposed by the Foreign "Y", it may interest your readers to see the undermentioned comparison on prices in certain respects being charged in the well-known Jimmy's Kitchen and the Foreign "Y":—

	Jimmy's Kitchen	Foreign "Y"
3 Boiled Eggs	$1.20	$2.00
Egg Sandwich	0.60	1.40
Hamburger Sandwich	1.00	1.40
Ham Sandwich	0.80	1.50
Ham Egg Sandwich	1.20	2.00
Denver Sandwich	1.20	1.90
Plain Omelette	2.00	2.60
Sirloin Steak	5.20	5.60
Waffles with Syrup	1.80	2.30
Stewed Fruit	0.40	0.95
Tomato Juice	0.80	1.80
Doughnuts (2)	0.60	0.80
Coffee	0.60	0.80
Tea Per Pot	1.00	1.40
Milk Per Glass	1.00	1.20

HARD FACTS.

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

The Cradle :

The Committee's Appeal

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Ladies' Committee of "The Cradle" wishes to appeal to the general public for donations or gifts of footwear and clothing suitable for infants up to two years of age, fifteen of whom, sheltered and nursed in "The Cradle," are in urgent need of the articles indicated.

We trust that your readers will do whatever possible to assist our efforts. Our headquarters are located at "The Cradle," 296 Route Winling, where all the gifts and donations may be sent.

E. KARMILOFF,
Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

Hillman Requests Labour Parley

Washington, Aug. 17.

Mr. Sidney Hillman, Labour Co-ordinator of the Office of Production Management, yesterday asked representatives of seven major California aeroplane companies and representatives of three aircraft unions to meet with Government officials in Washington on Monday to discuss stabilization of labour conditions.

The proposed agreement would resemble the no-strike, no-lockout, defence-production-restrictions agreement now operative in the shipyards.—United Press.

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1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
6.00 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarian).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. Albérie Magnard.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Schuman—Brahms.

Brahms: Symphony in mi minor; Schuman: Romanace; Cavalcade; Brahms: Song of love; German Requiem; Schuman: Trouble dreams: Children's scenes; Life and love of a lady. Loves of a poet; Symphonic studies.

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7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and Chinese lesson at 8.30
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Vocal Selections from Operas
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 Woman and Home, including "News from Home," at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including News at 5.20 and 6.00, and Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 Summer Evening Melodies
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News, War Commentary and "Listening Post."
8.30 "What I Like Best"—Bernard Thomas
9.00 News in English and B.B.C. Programme Announcements
9.15 "There's Money in Wastepaper"—Talk by Mr. J. J. Evans
9.20 "The 'V' Movement"—Talk by a Frenchman
9.30 Don Cossack Choir
10.00 Musical Atlas
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.00 News
8.15 War Commentary and Listening Post
8.30 Parlour Game
9.15 Everybody's Scrap Book
10.00 News and News Commentary.
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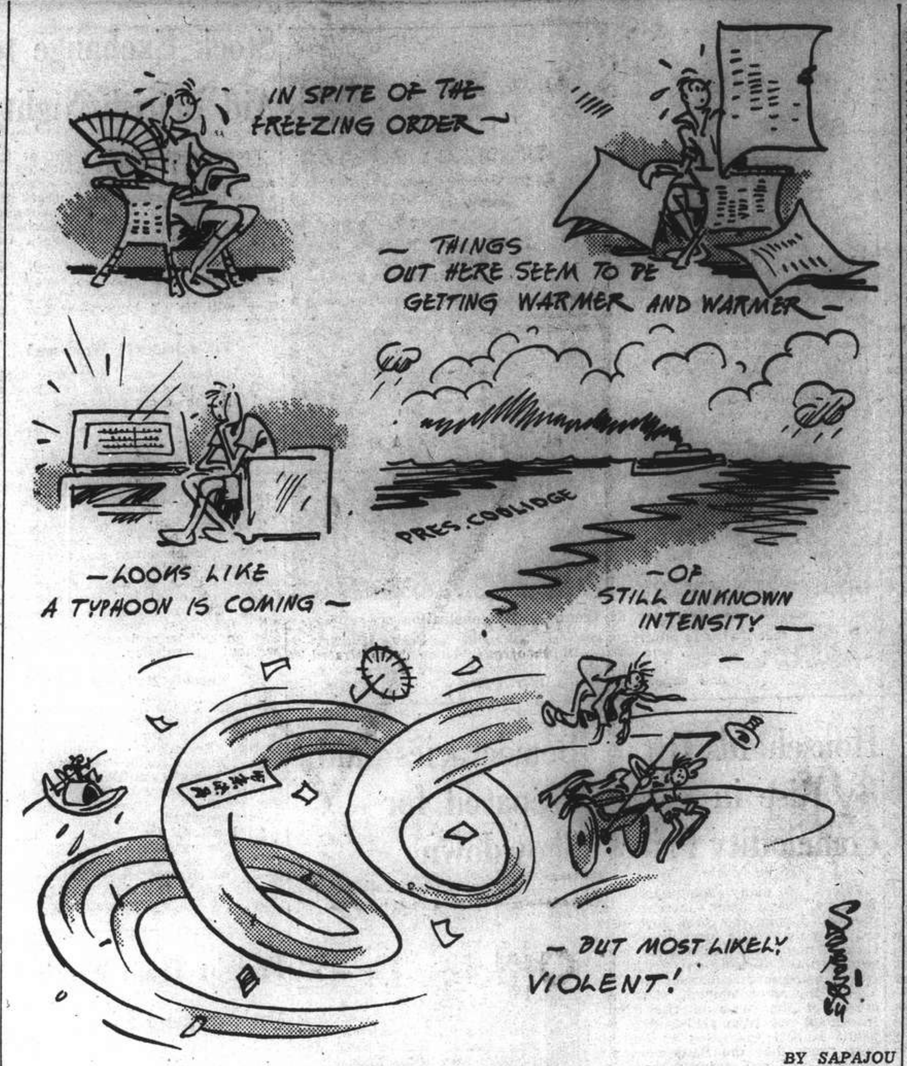

BY SAPAJOU

The Stormy Season

What Shall We Do With Victory?

TEXT:—*"God's Plumb-line.* Amos 7, 7-9.

SERMON preached by Bishop Curtis in the Holy Trinity Cathedral at Mattins—In the Epistle for today, which refers to various occasions when the Israelites were punished by God for their sins, the words occur: "These things happened unto them by way of example and they were written for our admonition upon whom the ends of the ages have come." I want today to take you to another of these Old Testament writings to hear the message that Amos, the first of the prophets, who committed his message to writing, sends down the ages to us today just twenty seven centuries later. In the seventh chapter of his book, we see a dramatic scene.

The priest of Bethel, the King's sanctuary and a royal house, looks down rather contemptuously on this countryman from the south who has presumed there in Bethel to utter these words. "The high places of Isaac shall be desolate and the sanctuaries of Israel shall be laid waste and I, the Lord, will rise against the house of Jerusalem with the sword." The priest sends to inform the king and himself rebukes the speaker: "O thou seer (he won't dignify him the higher title of "prophet") go flee thee away into the land of Judah and there eat bread and prophesy there, but prophesy not any more at Bethel for it is the king's sanctuary and it is a royal house."

The Word of the Lord

He suggests that such prophecies as his may get him a meagre living in his own poor neighbourhood, but it's not the quality that gets preferment in the king's sanctuary. Then come the prophet's words straight to the point. "I was no prophet, neither was I a prophet's son (or pupil), but I was an herdman and a dresser of sycamore trees (no preacher for my living. I had my own means of livelihood)—and the Lord took me from following the flock and the Lord said unto me. "Go, prophesy unto my people Israel." "This," says Amos, "is the word of the Lord who sent me" and what a word it was to be spoken in the king's sanctuary. "The Lord said unto me, "Amos, what seest thou?" and I said "a plumb-line." Then said the Lord "Behold, I will set a plumb-line in the midst of my people Israel. I will not again pass by them any more, and the high places of Isaac shall be desolate and the sanctuaries of Israel shall be laid waste and I will rise against the house of Jeroboam with the sword." How could the priest of Bethel, the king's sanctuary, hear such words from a rustic up with his sheep for the market And how could he feel that they were true for was Israel not enjoying the blessing of God in victory over their enemies as Jeroboam recovered much of Israel's captured soil from the hands of her enemies? How prosperous Israel was!

Living Bountifully

In Chapter 3, 15 we read of winter houses and summer houses and houses of ivory and great houses and in Chapter 5, 11, houses of hewn stone, and in chapter 6, 4 we see the people stretched in beds of ivory and couches, eating the lambs out of the flock and the calves out of the midst of the stall, signing idle songs to the sound of the viol and devising for themselves instruments of music like David, drinking wine in bowls (big bowls) and anointing themselves with the chief ointments. The king's priest would see these things continually and rejoice in such tokens of God's blessing on Israel. And how well they carried on the worship of God—at Bethel, and Gilgal and Beersheba and other high places—we see (chap. 4) sacrifices every morning and every three days (far more than ordered) chap. 5, sacrifices of thanksgiving and free will offerings; feasts and solemn assemblies, burnt offerings and meal offerings and peace offerings songs and the melody of the viols. Surely with God's blessings greatly upon Israel and their offerings so continually before God, words like these of Amos, this uncultured rustic from the land of Judah were nearly blasphemy and rightly rebuked by the King's priest in the king's sanctuary of Bethel where these assemblies and luxuries were before the eyes of all. What can he mean by this picture of God with a plumb-line, examining the straightness of Israel to see whether the nation can stand or not and dooming the high places and the sanctuaries to destruction and the king to perish by the sword?

God's Anger and Disgust

There is another side to this people, this prosperous, luxurious Israel. Listen to God thundering in His anger and disgust. Chap. 5, "I hate, I despise your feasts, I will take no delight in your solemn assemblies: yea, though ye offer me your burnt offerings and meal offerings I will not accept them neither will I regard the peace offerings of your fat beasts. Take thou away from Me the noise of the songs for I will not hear the melody of thy viols" and again in bitter irony Chapter 4 "Come to Bethel and transgress and to Gilgal and multiply transgression." That's how God looks on the lavish offerings and the religious ceremonies of Israel. "I hate, I despise them, take them away." Why is this? Why does God refuse the offerings of his people so ceremoniously and lavishly offered? Here is the reason chap. 2, "They have sold the righteous for silver and the needy for a pair of shoes, they pant after the dust of the earth on the head of the poor and turn aside the way of the meek, and a man and his father will go in to the same young woman to profane my holy name and they lay themselves down beside every altar on clothes taken in pledge and in the house of their God they drink the wine of such as have been fined....ye gave the Nazirites wine to drink and said to the prophets "prophesy not" chapter 3, "oppression is in the midst thereof for they know not to do right saith the Lord who stir up violence and robbery in their palaces.... Chapter 4, they oppress the poor and crush the needy; chapter 5 they turn judgment to worm wood and cast down righteousness to the earth; they trample on the poor and take exactions from him of wheat....they afflict the just and take a bribe and turn aside the needy in the gate from their right....Chapter 6, they lie at ease in Zion on the ivory couches, with their lamb's meat and their calves' meat, their buckets of wine and are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph.

So the Lord thunders against them this greatest word of the prophesy of chapter 3—2. You only have I known of all the families of the earth; therefore, I will visit upon you all your iniquities" And so Amos sees the Lord with a plumb-line in His hand and the high places of this people of injustice and iniquity are doomed to destruction by Him at the hand of the terrible Assyrians now looming so near from the north and east, and it was so not long after!

Our Gospel for today tells us of the unrighteous steward who, when told by his master to give an account of his stewardship, goes off and in order that "they may receive him into their houses" plays ducks and drakes with his master's goods.

Israel was God's steward and was unfaithful and so was visited for all her iniquities, and must not we, in the midst of the horrors of this war, face the question as to whether or not we have likewise failed in our stewardship as individuals and as members of the British Empire that so too we should see God with a plumb-line stretched out over us and marking for destruction our high places and our sanctuaries. What prosperity has been ours for very many years, what a glory of public worship has been offered down the ages in our beautiful Cathedrals with their choirs and ordered ceremonious services—nothing was ever like it in all the world for beauty and for dignity. But can it be that there is another side to our country's life as to Israel's and that there is careless luxury side by side with injustice to the poor, can it be that we have allowed one class to batten in luxuries while another rotted with deficiency diseases in the slums, have we praised God in the stately quiet of your Cathedrals while the mass of the people was allowed to slip away into almost complete Godlessness as far, at any rate, as taking part in public services of God is concerned? Can we put forward any reason for different treatment from that which Israel received by God's decree at the hands of her enemies? It is very hard to think that we deserve better treatment than Israel received. We have been very prosperous, we have been very careful in our churches and chapels and cathedrals in our public worship of God, but are we not all aware of heinous sin even grosser in many ways since the warning we received in 1914-18 when after many afflictions we were almost miraculously delivered. What then can we do about it? What have we done about it so far? Can we feel that as a nation we have drawn nearer to God in penitence for our sins during these past two years; what of us in Shanghai as a community, what of us in the Cathedral as a congregation, what of us each one as individuals?

Seek God and not Evil

Today the message comes in the Epistle—these old happenings are for our admonition—are we allowing ourselves to be admonished, the message rings out from the Gospel: "Give an account of the stewardship (God forbid that the next sentence is determinded for us "for thous mayest be no longer steward") Do we consider ourselves God's stewards in the use of the various talents He has given us, in the money He has entrusted to us, in the Empire of which we are members; and do we continually see as Amos did, God with a plumb-line testing the buildings we have been raising individually and collectively? Suppose God gives us victory in this war, what are we going to do with it? Go back to our slack, selfish luxurious way or in penitence for the past shall we hear the words that Amos poured out to Israel in our attempt to save them, Listen to His words—chap. 5, "Thus saith the Lord "Seek ye Me and ye shall live, seek the Lord and ye shall live, seek God and not evil that ye may live and so the Lord, the God of Hosts shall be with you." Hate the evil and love the good and establish judgment in the gate, it may be that the Lord God of Hosts will be gracious. Let judgment run down as waters and righteousness as a might stream"....These are the lives that the plumb-line Amos saw in the hand of God will agree with and only buildings so builded can escape the judgment of God which happened long ago to Israel "for our admonition on whom the ends of the ages are come." "Amos, what seest thou? and I said, "a plumb-line." Then said the Lord, "I will set a plumb-line in the midst of my people. I will not again pass them by any more"—which, may God in His mercy as He sees our true penitence avert from us and our Empire. Let us join as we close in the Collect for this ninth Sunday after Trinity: "Grant to us, Lord, we beseech Thee, the spirit to think and do always such things as be rightful, that we who cannot do anything that is good without Thee, may by Thee be enabled to live according to Thy will, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

Italian Ship May Pass Through Dardanelles

Ankara, Aug. 17.

A decision appears to have been reached in a diplomatic dispute over an application of the Italian tanker Tarvisio (Genoa, 5,494 tons), for permission to pass through the Dardanelles to the Black Sea.

As the Montreux Convention relating to Turkey's control over navigation of straits does not provide for cases in which armed ships become merchant vessels, it is reported that the Tarvisio is to be allowed to pass through the straits and return but to be given no facilities. It is further stated that the Italian Government is to be asked in future not to request facilities for the passage through the straits of ships which were on naval registry at the outbreak of war. The Tarvisio is described in "Jane's Fighting Ships" as an oiler.—Reuter.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF AUGUST 18, 1871

Heligoland or Helgoland is an island situated in the North Sea, 35 miles from the month of the Elbe, and 100 miles from Hamburgh. It is about one mile in length from north to south and a third of a mile in breadth from east to west, with a population of 2,300. The name literally means holy land, being derived from the Danish word *helga*, to sanctify. Till 1714 it formed part of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein, when it was taken by Denmark, and was subject to Danish rule. In 1807, when it was feared that Napoleon might obtain possession of the Danish fleet, the English, under Admiral Gambier, first took possession of this island, and then bombarded Copenhagen, taking at the same time, all the Danish fleet. By the peace of Kiel, in 1814, the island was ceded to England, who has held it ever since. The occupation of Heligoland costs the British Government about $4,500 a year. They levy no taxes upon the inhabitants, who are mainly fishermen, and it is only valuable in case of war. It is presided over by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is assisted in his legislative functions by a council of 24 persons. The last report of England's exports and imports give $2,840 as the value of the former and $504 as the latter. The people are of Frisian descent, and speak a dialect of the Frisian language; but the religious services are conducted in German, and that language is taught in the schools.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

VALUABLE CONFERENCE

As was only to be expected, the enemy press has endeavoured to suggest that the eight war aims of Great Britain and her Allies, which have the endorsement of President Roosevelt, are very "small potatoes" after all. Their similarity with President Wilson's fourteen points has already been dealt with in this column. The real significance of the eight is to be found in the fact that a very large section of public thought in Great Britain and the United States has demanded that the war aims of the democracies should be published as soon as possible. That was not the view adopted by everyone, for there were people who contended that the prime essential was to get on and win this war and let the peace look after itself. But the advantage of the step which has been taken consists of the fact that this declaration will have a unifying effect amongst the Allies and the United States, for it enunciates principles which are thoroughly democratic, and gives a promise that no nation in the world, when victory has been won, will be reduced to that subjection which Hitler has planned for all countries.

It has been said, and very rightly so, that to have produced such a document the meeting and conference between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill were not necessary. But it must not be thought that this declaration was all that was decided upon between the two leaders. There is reason to believe that every problem arising out of this war, irrespective of the locality in which it may have arisen, was thoroughly discussed and decision thereupon reached. What those decisions are only time will reveal, but it is safe to assume that a complete understanding has been reached between the Governments of the two countries and that close co-operation all round has been assured. What that means Germany and her abject accomplice, Italy, may soon have the opportunity of discovering, while it is possible that the Japanese may also learn to what extent Great Britain and the United States are pursuing their parallel policies. Of this all three may be certain,—with the frank discussions which have taken place both statesmen have been put in possession of information in a manner which could not even be approached by documentary exchanges and full realization of each others' advantages and difficulties should pave the way for an even closer collaboration than that which at present prevails.

The suggestion that these Anglo-American talks should be followed by a similar series of discussions with Russia included is an important one. The course of the campaign in western Russia shows that there is more than a reasonable hope of the Soviets being able to continue the struggle through the winter and into next spring, and it is eminently desirable that the three Governments should explore in the meantime the best method of coordinating their efforts against that time. Russia should be given every possible assistance during that interval in order to make up the undoubted heavy wastage she has been experiencing and fit her to resume the initiative when the time comes for it. A complete understanding between these three great Powers, and full realization all round of what can be contributed towards the fulfilment of the common task of defeating the enemy should make operations all the smoother.

Much has been done already by the conference between the various military missions. Germany has the advantage of being compactly situated and unified under one control. That Great Britain, her Allies, including Russia, and the United States, do not possess. They never can to quite the same degree, but anything which tends towards the removal of any likelihood of misunderstanding would serve to modify the disadvantages under which they are for the moment labouring. It is clear, therefore, that the conference between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill is likely to be productive of much more good than the enemy propagandists are pretending to believe. Indeed the very fact that they are endeavouring so earnestly to minimize the results which have been obtained, indicates the degree of their anxiety over what else the two men discussed somewhere at sea. To the Hitlerian fiction of a united Europe there is opposed a common front supported by Great Britain and her Allies together with the United States. The forces of an infinitely more powerful and richer section of the world stand arrayed against the aggressor states, and this conference contributes to the certainty of what the outcome will be, namely, victory for the former.

THE EIGHTH WEEK

At the end of the eighth week of the German invasion of Russia, the third German offensive was reaching the height of its crescendo, with the Russians admitting intense fighting on all fronts. In the Ukraine, the Germans appear to have made some advance, but it is generally conceded that the Russian armies are retiring in good order, and that the Germans have failed of achieving that annihilation which they have been promising the world they would inflict upon their opponents. The loss of territory which the Russians have been obliged to yield cannot be lightly disposed of, even though the Germans themselves aver that territorial gains are not their first objective, but the areas they have succeeded in penetrating are industrially and agriculturally rich. Yet they are being paid for at enormous cost to the invaders, and it is possible that when the truth of the expensiveness of this campaign to the Germans comes to be known the world will find it difficult to believe that men could so ruthlessly slaughter their fellows for what up to the present have been very shallow successes.

Even if the recent Russian claims regarding the losses they say they have inflicted upon the enemy have to some extent to be discounted,—there is no real reason why they should be, in view of the comparative truth of the Russian communiqués as compared with the blatant lying of the Germans,—it is still clear that the price the Germans have been paying in men and material far outweighs any benefits they can hope immediately to receive from their temporary gains against the Soviet. The latest claims by the Russians is that Hitler started his offensive with 170 divisions, of which sixty were mobile and twenty-six tank divisions. According to Soviet reckoning twenty-five per cent. of the mobile divisions have been destroyed or crippled, and, if that figure is accepted as covering the whole of the German forces engaged, the Russian claim that the Germans have suffered one-and-half millions of casualties would not seem to be far off the mark. It has to be remembered that the Germans have been obliged to attack Russians in defence works, and it is well known that in such circumstances the attackers must expect to suffer heavier casualties than the defenders.

One feature of the latest reports is particularly noticeable. The Germans appear to be abandoning in some sectors the practice of driving deep wedges into the Russian positions by means of tanks, followed up by mobile masses, and to have reverted to the older practice of co-ordinating tanks, infantry and artillery supported by the air arm. One of the disadvantages of their favourite method, which at any rate for the time being appears to have been dropped, is that the Russians followed the practice of permitting the tanks to go through and then attacked the mobile support from the flanks with the result that the tanks were left isolated, and the following troops either held up or destroyed. The fact that the German command is thus practising more economy than it did in the earlier days of the campaign suggests that the progress of the fighting has forced them to more prudent courses, and that the wastage which is being inflicted upon them is having its effect upon the decisions of the German high command. That seems to substantiate the Russian claim that the losses inflicted upon the enemy's mobile divisions has been such as to give the Germans food for rueful thought.

There are not many weeks more to be passed before the unfavourable weather season sets in, and the intensity of the present fighting is undoubtedly due to a desire on the part of the German command to force a decision as quickly as possible. On the other hand the Russian commanders are playing a waiting game, and have up to the present evaded every German attempt to encircle them or to oblige them to retreat in disorder. Nothing has as yet appeared in the despatches, save from German sources, to suggest that the Soviet commands have not managed to maintain complete control over the forces under them, and, while the Germans have inflicted some substantial local defeats upon the Russians, there has been none to suggest that the latter have not been able to maintain themselves intact, but in fighting a desperate rearguard action have made their enemy pay dearly for every mile of the advance he has effected. The Russians have proved themselves to be splendid fighters while their equipment has been a complete surprise to their opponents.

On "Mivvies"

August is the month in Britain when the flannelled fools have not yet finished with the bat and ball, while the muddied oafs are commencing to limber up for the football season, in many instances the two games being played within sight of each other. But the world will doubtless wait with bated breath to learn the result of the British marbles championship, the contest for which is rendered all the more important now that it is announced that Canadian and Newfoundland entries will be forthcoming. Tinsley Green, Sussex, is the home of the marbles championships which have been played at the Greyhound Inn for centuries past. Here generations of marble players have daily fought their miniature battles around the six-foot ring, flicking the "alleys" with an accuracy of marksmanship which would do credit to users of weapons of greater precision than the thumb and forefinger. Wiseacres, whose backs no longer bend so easily as they did of old, sit around a game with a mug of ale and plenty of criticism of the younger generation. Venerable marble-shooters whose prowess has become village legend are watched by the very small with something approaching reverence as with dignified, if somewhat faltering step they make their way to watch their juniors endeavour to emulate the wondrous feats of their own day. Defoe writes of the seer Duncan Campbell "Marbles which he used to call children's playing at bowls, yielded him mighty diversion; and so dextrous an artist at shooting that little alabaster globe from between the end of his forefinger and the knuckle of his thumb that he seldom missed hitting plumb, as the boys called it, the marble he aimed at, though at the distance of two or three yards." The game over which the marbles championship is to be decided is called ring taw. In it the players put only "commoneys" in the ring and shoot with the taws which include stoneys, alleys and blood-alleys and as many of the commoneys as each competitior could strike out of the ring belonged to him, the man getting the highest number being naturally the winner. Commoneys were unglazed pottery marbles, potteys were glazed in the kiln. Stoneys were made from common pebbles such as were used for road mending, while alleys and blood-alleys were made out of marble or alabaster,—hence the name. Blood-alleys were highly prized because of streaks of red in them which contributed to their name. In boyhood days there was a definite value for these marbles. The stoney was worth three commoneys or two potteys, while blood-alleys were worth more according to the depth and arrangement of colour—from twelve to fifty commoneys and stoneys in proportion. But the glossary of the sport includes words which recall the days of childhood. "Dubs," "trebs," and "fobs" stood for twos, threes, and fours. To be "mucked" was to lose all one's "mivvies" and when the taw stayed in the ring it was a "chuck."

STRAY NOTES

Aug. 15.—One reward for returning to a very hot and sticky Shanghai has been the solving, to my own satisfaction, of the problem of the Cicada's transformation from nymph to perfect insect. J. H. Fabre in his "Social Life in the Insect World" says most definitely that the nymph "issues into the sunlight": that "heat and a prolonged air-bath are necessary to harden and colour the fragile creature": and beyond all this he mentions the particular time of a metamorphosis taking place between *nine o'clock in the morning* and half-past twelve. Mr. Sowerby on the other hand informed me that the nymphs always come out of their burrows *at night* and that the whole process takes place in the hours of darkness! I have actually seen a "halfcoloured" Cicada at 8 a.m. and have had much evidence favouring the daylight theory brought to me ... so I determined to get to the bottom of it all this summer. And, to cut a long story as short as possible, this was my culminating experience. At 10.30 p.m. on a very dark night my wife and I found, with the aid of a torch, a Cicada nymph emerging from its newly-opened burrow: I put it into a wide-mouthed jar with a piece of firewood to represent its "tree" and awaited results with the light up in my bedroom: for over half an hour nothing happened ... just a slight swelling, but no sign of a split in the thin shield over the beetle-like creature's back. "Better turn the light off and have forty winks" said this very human watcher to himself: but, alas for human frailty, ... the forty winks became four thousand winks (if such a thing is possible) ... and I jumped off the bed at 2 a.m. and turned the light on. The nymph-shell had fallen to the bottom of the jar and there, on the firewood, was the pale copper-coloured Cicada with long greeny-white diaphanous wings: while this sluggard slept the miracle had taken place! At 6 a.m. the creature was changed once more: the wings were clearly transparent and colourless: the body had darkened to the colour of bronze. I took the jar into the garden and the newly-born Cicada climbed nimbly up the willow tree upon whose roots it had fed for the past two years or more. That's all. The transformation, including the changes of colour, took place in a shuttered bedroom in complete darkness. Sowerby is right and Fabre was either telling tarradiddles or working on incomplete evidence.—E.S.W.

I would rather have a young fellow too much than too little dressed; the excess on that side will wear off with a little age and reflection; but if he is negligent at twenty, he will be a sloven at forty.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

* * *

We are beginning to regard our ancestors with a strange mixture of contempt and envy. We despise them because they cared nothing for the thoughts which for the last century have been upheaving society into strange convulsions; we envy them because they enjoyed the delicious calm which was the product of that indifference.—*Leslie Stephen.*

* * *

When I say that all governments are alike, I consider that in no government power can be abused long; mankind will not bear it. If a sovereign oppresses his people, they will rise and cut off his head. There is a remedy in human nature against tyranny that will keep us safe under every form of government.—*Samuel Johnson.*

MOTOR CAR PRODUCTION

"Give us the steel and ... come what may in the way of shortage of other materials, we will keep right on building automobiles—with the durability and comforts that Americans have become accustomed to expect in modern motorcars." With this undismayed comment on the threat of automobile supplies being cut short by the defence programme, one of Detroit's largest automotive manufacturers recently set the stage for a broad discussion of the way in which research laboratories are meeting the challenge of the war emergency in motor plants, writes W. Clifford Harvey to the "Christian Science Monitor." There is even the promise that through the compulsory research of the present, postwar cars will be better and possibly less expensive than any cars heretofore produced.

Keeping the assembly lines for automobiles supplied with parts and material during the last five months has cost about $1,000,000 an hour or some $20,000 a minute, a flow of materials unparalleled by any other industry in the world. Trains, trucks, steamships and even aeroplanes have laid at the motor factory doorsteps some $2,250,000,000 worth of materials in the last year coming from factory, mine and farm. Hence, a reduction of 1,000,000 units in 1942 alone would relase 69,000,000 pounds of cotton; 500,000 bushels of corn; 2,500,000 gallons of molasses used in shock absorber fluids and solvents; 112,000,000 feet of lumber, and 2,000,000 pounds of turpentine. Release of so-called "strategic" metals like aluminium, zinc, nickel, and magnesium will open the research laboratory doors to plastics and other long-studied materials promising to bring forth better cars than ever at lower prices There is little disposition among car engineers to believe that the new materials and construction methods ready and being prepared for 1942 cars will be discarded when the emergency is over.

On the contrary, they are expected to stand the test of time to be used in the "cars of tomorrow." Slight overall increase in car weight can be anticipated to result from the replacement of some parts with cast iron. Malleable iron and steel are also listed as substitutes for vital metals. Plastics in place of zinc will help to keep car weights down. Carburetors and fuel pumps will presumably be cast iron instead of zinc. New developments in artificial rubber are being utilized for the type of rubber needed in defence preparations. That the substitutes can be utilized without the average driver knowing the difference in performance and durability has been proved to the satisfaction of one manufacturer who started his tests as early as the 1940 models.

In that year alone, this manufacturer is said to have reduced the amount of magnesium per car from ½ lb. to .006 lb.; nickel from 2.07 lb. down to .32 lb.; zinc from 35 lb. to 23.1 lb.

Since the use of new materials automatically requires substitute manufacturing methods and in some instances completely revamped techniques, production costs will be greater and the costs of 1942 cars slightly higher.

But engineers look upon the defence emergency largely as a springboard from which the infant plastics industry can leap into the middle of a major boom. The result foreseen is postwar motorists riding round in automobiles having all-plastic bodies. And that is something for the entire industry to look forward to with the traditionally optimistic viewpoint of motor magnates supported by 40 years of intensive research.

Meanwhile the more than 40,000,000 licensed car drivers in the United States are busy separating fact from rumour concerning future car production and whether or not to buy the new car now, wait until the 1942 models are out, or bank on the old car carrying them through the defence emergency.

Factual Side of Production

On the factual side is the order of the Office of Production Management that automobile production was cut 20 per cent starting August 1. General Motors has also indicated that 1942 models which have been tooled and patterned will remain unchanged in major aspects through the duration of the emergency. Since production this year has been running approximately 24 per cent. ahead of last year at this time, a 20 per cent. production drop would still leave the industry as much business as in 1940. As a basis for conjecture, there are the figures of the last World War when production of cars was decreased 25 per cent. in 1918 and rumour had it that 1919 would have been a carless year had the war continued. That is just a thought, however, and is not held applicable to present times since the United States is not now at war.

Disturbing factors lying within the range of conjecture, however, are the possibility of higher taxes and labour shortages. The present defence commitments call for more milliards of man-hours than there are men to fill them. With skilled workmen already being shifted from car building to defence work, the Nation's armament programme is said to be eight months ahead of schedule in the construction of two machine gun plants, the production of air-cooled aeroplane engines which are now rolling off the lines at 400 a week, building a new aluminium plant six weeks ahead of schedule building a quarter-mile-long, two-blocks-wide tank arsenal completed with amazing speed, and the turning out of fifteen marine engines for torpedo boats every week.

More than 115,000 military vehicles of all kinds are reported to have been delivered for military purposes in the nine months ending in May. Shells, cartridges, bomb fuses, recoil mechanism, percussion caps and casing for various munitions are needs that are rarely talked about, but which constitute part of the motor industry's gigantic effort for defence.

Thus, the greatest enigma of the industry will be to meet the continuing drain upon its man power without seriously depleting its skilled ranks engaged in turning out cars. The industry is accepting this challenge with the training of thousands of raw recruits in the skilled trades. The task seems overwhelming. And it would prove overwhelming for any but the automobile industry. Backed by 40 years of research, a highly trained personnel and a constructively optimistic vision that successfully penetrated the ten dark years of business depression the automotive industry boldly shoulders the Nation's responsibility to defending democracy at any cost.

IN PARENTHESIS

Very Grand

"My husband's face dropped a mile when we visited the Grand Canyon."

"Disappointed?"

"No, he fell over the rim."

* * *

Just Looking

COP: Say, Bum, what are you looking for?
Hobo: A nickel.
Cop: Where did you lose it?
Hobo: Who said anything about losing it.

* * *

Not Much

"WHEN my wealthy boy-friend refused to give me a car, I cried and cried."

"Good grief!"

"No—it didn't get me the car."

* * *

Oddments

A shotgun wedding is an "I do" or die affair.

It's when a man comes home blushing that his wife sees red.

SOMETIMES the little wife who never opens her mouth has the most to say.

The man who's king in his own home always has plenty of queens on the outside.

The ten best years of a man's life are the ten before he stumbles and Mrs.!

Any girl can start a man on the road to matrimony if she has the right map.

When her husband turns on the heat, a faithless wife starts cooking up alibis.

Many marriages leave a bad taste in the mouth because brides don't know how to cook.

Many a girl brags about the men she's hooked, but she never speaks about the ones who got away.

When a fellow works like a horse for money, there are lots of gals anxious to take him down the bridal path.

"Of all the females who wear ostrich feathers," muses Jean, "the ostrich is the only one who has the modesty to hide its head."

"When you were out with that new blonde last night, didn't her face strike you as being hard?"

"No, but her fist did!"

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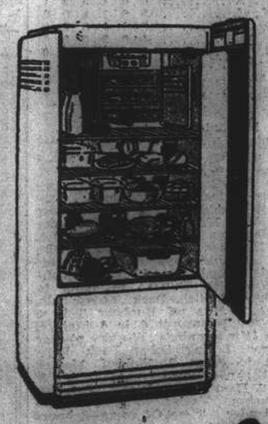

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Amateurs Break 5-5 Deadlock In 8th Inning to Nose Out Fighting 2nd Battalion 7-5

CONTINUING their march to their second straight pennant, the Shanghai Amateurs yesterday afternoon at the Race Course came through in the eighth inning to break the tie of 5-5 and defeat the Second Battalion in a closely contested contest that had the fans yelling themselves hoarse. Excitement mounted when the Marines came across with three runs in the seventh inning to tie the count, only to see their opponents score the necessary runs and win the contest by 7-5.

Both teams played tight ball and the pitchers of the two teams in the contest had things pretty much their own way as Joe Honeycutt who was sent in to relieve Al Huebner in the third inning, baffled the batters of the Second Battalion and was nicked for only six scattered hits while he fanned eleven of his opposition.

Pack Strikes Out Nine

Pack, all-round ace of the Second Battalion, also showed plenty of stuff on the mound as his fast deliveries had the Amateurs fooled and he was able to put out nine of the local civilians via the strike out route. Despite the fact that Pack was a little wild, "Bull" Meres, iron-armed backstop for the Marine aggregation held him down and Pack steadied up towards the middle of the game to make the contest a pitchers' duel.

The Amateurs lacked their usual punch at the plate and in spite of the fact that they collected eleven hits, they could not connect when hits meant runs. This was illustrated in the very first half of the first inning; Willie Ward started the ball rolling when he connected with the first pitched ball for a single into right field, Jim Ward followed him and after attempting to advance him with a sacrifice bunt which was called a foul ball, Jim decided to hit out and he knocked the pill into right field for a safe hit. Krause was given a base on balls and the bases were loaded.

Amateurs' Supporters Disappointed

As Bill Lamneck stepped to the plate, the rooters for the Shanghai Amateurs went wild as they expected him to come across with the required hit to score Willie Ward who was on third. Lamneck then hit the first pitch to Pack who scooped up the ball and threw to Mertes, forcing Willie Ward out at home and then Mertes threw to Waddell for a double play, catching Lamneck before he could reach the initial sack. Pack then settled down and struck out Fielden to end the inning and disappoint the numerous Amateurs followers.

In their half of the first inning, the Second Battalion took the lead and scored one run. Had it not been for the poor base running of Taylor and Zagar, they might have come across with a few more runs.

Krause Fools Taylor

Mertes started off by working Huebner for a base on balls and then stole sesond. He was advanced to third on a single by Taylor who went to second on the first ball pitched to Mann. Mannn grounded out to Huebner, and Zagar then hit a fast grounder past first to score Mertes. Pack then stepped up to the plate and, in trying to catch Taylor off third base, Huebner threw high to Krause who went up in the air to get the ball. Taylor, thinking that Krause would not be able to catch the pill, started for home and a fine throw from Krause caught him at the plate. Zagar then started for third and a pass from Kabbert caught him at the hot corner ending the inning with the Second Battalion one run in the lead.

The Shanghai Amateurs came right back in their half of the second inning to take the lead as they were able to send three runners across the home plate. Schaberg started the fireworks off when he reached first safely on an error. Kabbert advanced him on a hit into right field and both runners scored when Huebner bunted to Pack who hit Huebner when he attempted to catch him off first. Huebner then scored on a passed ball by Mertes.

Marines Creep Up

The Second Battalion cut down the lead in their half of the fifth inning when they scored one run on one hit, a sacrifice and an error. But the Amateurs went further ahead in their half of the sixth when Lamneck hit safely. Fielden clouted a long hit between the centre fielder and right fielder for three bases to score Lamneck and scored himself when Mann fumbled a grounder by Biesel.

The Second Battalion then went to town in their half of the seventh inning to tie the count 5-5. Albert fanned. Brannan hit safely into centre field and went home when Mertes hit a fast one past Fielden. Mertes stole second and scored when Allen dropped the third strike called on Taylor who was safe on second on the play. Taylor scored when Lamneck fumbled a grounder hit by Zagar and the score was tied amid the yelling of the Second Battalion supporters who were practically begging their favourite team to come across with enough runs to win the encounter. But the inning ended with Pack who grounded out to Jimmy Ward.

Game Is Iced

Not to be outdone, the Amateurs staged a rally in their half of the eighth inning to put the game on ice as Krause started the inning off with a hit into right field. Lamneck fanned. DeBecker, batting for Fielden, flied out to Albert in right field. Biesel then hit safely between right and centre to send Krause to third while he went on to second and, with two out, Allen stepped up to the plate and hit a sharp single past Waddell to score both runners.

No more runs were scored by either side throughout the balance of the encounter and the Amateurs won another game to keep their slate clean, having won seven games without a single defeat chalked up against them.

Box scores:—

Amateurs

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
W. Ward, cf., 1b.	5	0	1	1	0	0
J. Ward, 2b.	5	0	2	2	3	0
Krause, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2	0
Lamneck, ss.	5	1	1	1	0	2
Fielden, 1b.	3	1	1	7	0	0
De Becker, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Biesel, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Schaberg, lf.	2	1	0	0	0	0
Allen, c.	2	0	1	11	1	0
Kabbert, c., lf.	4	1	2	3	1	0
Huebner, p.	0	1	0	0	3	1
Honeycutt, p.	3	0	1	0	4	0
	38	7	11	27	14	3

Second Battalion

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Mertes, c.	4	3	2	11	1	0
Taylor, cf., 1b.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Mann, ss.	4	0	1	3	2	1
Zagar, lf., cf.	5	0	1	2	0	0
Pack, p.	3	0	1	0	2	0
Duncan, 2b.	4	0	2	0	2	0
Waddell, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0	0
Trupianno, lf.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Albert, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Brannan, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1	2
	35	5	9	27	8	3

Score by innings:—

Amateurs	030	002	020	—7
2nd Batt.	100	010	300	—5

Summary: Earned runs—Amateurs 3, Second Battalion 3. Left on bases—Amateurs 6, Second Battalion 7. Two base hits—Pack, Mann. Three base hits—Fielden. First on balls off Huebner 4, off Honeycutt 0, off Pack 1. Struck out by Huebner 2, by Honeycutt 11, by Pack 9. Double plays—Pack to Mertes to Waddell, Huebner to Krause to Kabbert to Krause, Duncan to Mann to Waddell. Wild pitch—Pack. Passed balls—Mertes 2. Hits off Huebner 3 in 3 innings, off Honeycutt 6 in 6 innings, off Pack 11 in 9 innings. Winning pitcher—Huebner. Losing pitcher—Pack. Runs brought in—Allen 2, Fielden, Mertes Mann, Zagar. Stolen basses Taylor 3, Mertes 2, Mann, Zagar, Biesel. Sacrifice hits—Huebner, Taylor. Umpires—Rossell and Allender. Time Of game—2 hours and 5 minutes.

Portuguese Boxers Meeting Sokol in Amateur Card

Though professional boxing has been monopolizing the limelight lately, the amateur side of the sport has not been altogether neglected as news has been received that an amateur boxing card will be held on the coming Friday at the Sokol Club between the pick of local Portuguese and Russian fighters. The address of the Sokol Club is 870 Weihaiwei Road and the programme is scheduled to start at 8.30 p.m.

Of more than passing interest is the fact that this will be the first appearance of the Portuguese Amateur Boxing Club, which has been only recently established but is making rapid strides. This organization, together with the Russian Sporting Club ("Sokol") are the joint sponsors of the coming amateur programme.

Though the Portuguese organization has not been in existence as long as the Russian one, their boxers are expected to give an excellent account of themselves on Friday. At least, they will not be under-rating their Russian adversaries and at the moment are undergoing rigorous training. All in all, a lively series of bouts is in store for boxing enthusiasts and it is expected that this card will lead to further programme in the near future.

Big Time Boxing Staged Once More At Albert Hall

London, Aug. 17.

London, and in particular the famous Albert Hall, scene of many memorable battles in the past, has come back into its own as a venue for big boxing.

It was quite like old times with "fans" clustered round the ringside, betting like fury, when a very attractive programme featuring many top-notchers, including British welterweight champion, Erine Roderick, was staged. This tournament followed a very successful amateur show, also staged at the Albert Hall.

The show, which was promoted by John Muldoon, in between his R.A.F. duties, was notable for the failures of two boxers who had been carrying all before them. Kid Berg, former British lightweight champion who has been fighting for many years, was a gallant loser on points to Sergeant Erine Roderick, of the R.A.F., and Dave Crowley, dapper seasoned campaigner, turned the tables by beating the young East End idol, Harry Lazar, who had won a previous encounter.

Whirlwind Tactics

Berg, who is a corporal in the R.A.F., gave the champion quite a busy time with his whirlwind, nonstop tactics which stood him in good stead in the past, but he sadly lacked a telling punch. Roderick, cool and confident, attempted to keep the mauling Berg at arms length and he often boxed his way out of difficulties with fine rights to the head.

Courage and stamina were not enough to beat such a good champion as Roderick and although the verdict was booed in some quarters there was no doubt about the latter's superiority.

As was generally expected, the affair between Crowley and Lazar produced some "fireworks."

It was a fast and brilliant contest in which Lazar, boxing with his usual confidence, did very well in the early rounds. But Crowley, who seems sudenly to have developed a punch, forced the pace later and a right to the jaw put Lazar down for a count of eight in the seventh round. Just before the end of the round he floored Lazar again, and it was fortunate for the latter that he had the interval in which to recover.

Lazar was still a little dazed at the beginning of the next round but he cleverly boxed his way out of trouble. Crowley, however, had further success in the ninth round when he put Lazar on the canvas for "nine." The last round was a thrilling affair, with Lazar doing all he knew to make up leeway and the fight ended in a grandstand finish, with the crowd on their toes, yelling wildly.

Lazar and Crowley are among the six boxers named by the Board of Control as challengers for Boon's title. The others are Benny Caplan, Dave Finn, Johnny Ward and Fred Simpson.—Reuter.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Ace Breast Stroke Swimmer

Though he was threatened nearly the whole of the way by A. J. Dodd in the 100 yards Breast Stroke for the Shanghai Championship, O. Grebenschikoff showed that he was the outstanding breast stroke swimmer in Shanghai at present when he carried off the event in 76 3/5 secs. at the A.S.F. on Saturday to improve on his last year's time by one second.

R.A.F. Skittled Out for 61 Runs at Lords

London, Aug. 17.

While bowlers dominated in a match at Lord's yesterday between the Royal Air Force and Sir Pelham Warner's XI, an inter-county game at Trent Bridge brought two centuries.

Nottinghamshire, batting first, declared at 299 for four, and Leicestershire lost two wickets for 55 in the short time available for them to bat, the game being drawn.

The first two Nottingham wickets fell cheaply, but Joe Hardstaff, Jr., England player, joined R. T. Simpson, and the pair sent the bowling to all parts of the field. Simpson was slower than Hardstaff, but reached 111 before being caught, whereas Hardstaff, who reached 100 in 90 minutes, was clean bowled with a score of 110.

Matthews Deadly With Ball

Batting first, Sir Pelham Warner's XI did little at Lord's against the grand bowling of Austin Matthews, who has played for Glamorgan and Northants. Matthews took six for 31, getting three in one over and being mainly responsible for the opposition being all out for only 87 before lunch.

The airmen, however, against a battery of fast bowlers, collapsed for only 61, Sergeant Parker, with 22, alone reaching double figures. Gover, with five for 30, Nichols four for 24, and Peter Smith one for two runs, got the wickets.

With time available the teams batted again, Sir Pelham Warner's XI declaring at 65 for three and the airmen getting 51 for five and the former were judged the winners on the first innings.—Reuter.

Baseball at Eton Is One Outcome Of Present War

London, Aug. 17.

Although International sport has suffered severely in these War days, the presence in Great Britain of sportsmen from various parts of the world has, in other cases, added to the friendly rivalry.

The Inter-Allied services football Cup event was highly successful and there is now news that members of the Canadian and Newfoundland forces will give a touch of International rivalry to the Marbles championship.

Marbles may not be one of the premier sports, but its championship traditions go back 300 years at the Greyhound Inn, Tinsley Green, Sussex. Tinsley Green have been champions many times, but when last held, the title went to a team of busmen from nearby Crawley. It is surprising how "deadly" a shot, is a real marbles exponent. Killing flies on a wall at a range of several yards with the expert "flick" of the marble is no rarity.

"Well Played Sir"

The idea of baseball being played on the playing fields of Eton may cause some turning in the graves of old Etonians but Canadian soldiers produced this state of affairs when, following a Bren gun carrier demonstration, they remained to play a few innings.

The shock of baseball on the famous playing fields was not so much a surprise as were the cries of "Well played sir." "Attaboy" which soon issued from the mouths of top-hatted Etonians who were not long in picking up the rules of the game.—Reuter.

Cardinals Crumple Up Before Pirates But Hold Lead When Dangerous Dodgers Also Fail

New York, Aug. 16.

BILLY Southworth's St. Louis Cards stayed at the top of the National circuit today by a scant margin even though they suffered a 4 to 2 defeat by the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Brooklyn's Dodgers muffed a chance to pass up the Cards when they dropped a 4 to 1 decision to the Boston Braves.

The St. Louis outfit took the lead in the second inning and stayed ahead until the eighth when the Pirates pushed over three runs. The game was lost by Pitcher Ernest White who, when trying to field Frank Gustine's bunt, overthrew home and allowed two runs to score.

Conney Drives Home Four

The Braves scored all of their runs in the second inning, largely due to John Conney's three-bagger which came with the sacks loaded. Tom Earley went the full route for the Boston club and held his foes to seven hits. Three hurlers were used by Brooklyn.

The Cincinnati Reds downed the Chicago Cubs, 4 to 1, behind the three-hit hurling of Elmer Riddle. Bill Werber, Cincinnati third-sacker, won the game in the sixth inning by connecting for a homer with two mates aboard. Chicago scored its lone run in the eighth inning.

Giants Down Phillies 4-1

The New York Giants nicked four Philadelphia hurlers for 15 safeties as they downed the Phillies 4 to 1. The Giants connected with four safeties in the first inning and five in the third to chase pitchers Tom Hughes and John Podgajny to the showers. All of the New York runs were scored in the first and third frames.

In the American League, the New York Yankees kept their lead of 16 games even though they suffered a 6 to 4 set-back from the Philadelphia Athletics. The A's won the game in the sixth inning with a four-run rally. Pete Suder started the scoring spree by getting a walk and promptly came home on Harold Wagner's three-bagger. Hurler Jack Knott. Al Brancato and Ben McCoy connected with singles before the side was retired.

Knott Not Relieved

Knott hurled the full game for the Athletics and limited the New Yorkers to nine hits while Charlie Ruffing represented the Yanks and allowed a dozen safeties. The New York club made four errors, two of them during the crucial sixth inning.

The luckless Cleveland Indians dropped a 1 to 0 game to the Chicago White Sox as John Rigney hurled his best game of the season. Rigney allowed only three hits in blanking the Indians.

The lone run of the game was scored in the first inning when Don Killoway beat out a bunt, advanced to second on an infield out and trotted home on Luke Appling's single.

Red Sox Rallies to Win

Boston's Red Sox came from behind to win a slugfest from the Washington Senators, 8 to 6. Boston piled up a half dozen scores in the last three innings. In the big eighth inning, Jim Tabor and Jimmie Foxx singled, Cecil Travis made an error and then a walk and a sacrifice fly netted three scores.

The St. Louis Browns, though badly out-hit, managed to smash through a 3 to 2 victory over the Detroit Tigers. The Browns pushed over their winning run in the last of the ninth which resulted from a two-bagger by George McQuinn, bringing in Don Heffner.

Box scores:—

American League

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	2	5	2
St. Louis	3	11	2

Batteries: Gorsica and Sullivan; Auker and Swift.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	8	12	2
Washington	6	11	3

Batteries: Grove, Dobson and Peacock, Pytlak; Leonard, Zuber, Masterson and Early.

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	3	0
Chicago	1	8	2

Batteries: Bagby, Brown and Decautels, Hemsley; Rigney and Tresh.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	6	12	1
New York	4	9	4

Batteries: Knott and Wagner; Ruffing and Dickey.

National League

	R.	H.	E.
New York	4	15	1
Philadelphia	1	7	0

Batteries: Wittig, Brown and Danning; Hughes, Podgajny, Pearson, Hoerst and Warren, Livingston.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	1	7	0
Boston	4	7	1

Batteries: Hamlin, Drake, Casey and Franks; Earley and Masi.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	7	2
Pittsburgh	4	9	2

Batteries: White, Crouch and Mancuso; Heintzelman and Lopez.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	3	1
Cincinnati	4	6	1

Batteries: Olsen, Pressnell and McCullough; E. Riddle and Lombardi.—United Press.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	Y.	L.	Pct.
New York	78	39	.667
Cleveland	59	52	.532
Boston	60	54	.526
Chicago	60	55	.522
Detroit	52	62	.456
Philadelphia	51	61	.455
St. Louis	46	64	.418
Washington	46	65	.414

National League

	Y.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	71	40	.640
Brooklyn	70	40	.636
Pittsburgh	59	48	.551
Cincinnati	59	48	.551
New York	54	53	.505
Chicago	48	64	.429
Boston	46	64	.418
Philadelphia	29	79	.269

—United Press.

British Empire Girls Win 7-1 in Softball Try-Out

Trying out every possible representative of the British Empire, the British softball squad gave excellent indication of their potential strength by trouncing China 7-1 in a friendly tussle at the Kiaochow Park yesterday morning. The score was really of no consequence as both sides kept changing players but the game more than served its purpose as players of both aggregations were able to become more familiar with the other members of their team.

Two certain inclusions in the British side appeared to be the two Erin Villa stalwarts, "Girlie" Ellis and Naju Sakari. The selection of these two girls was more or less a foregone conclusion and after yesterday's encounter they justified the faith placed in them.

Valuable Assets

"Girlie" Ellis's play at the "hot corner" was well-nigh perfect while her distinct advantage to swing a mean fat proved a deciding asset to the side. Naju Sakari displayed an unusually keen sense of anticipation to give a sparkling performance at short-stop.

The British Empire should do well in relying upon Dorothy Quelch and Joan Picozzi to do their twirling. The former has only recently started to pitch for the Erin Villa but was perhaps a trifle more consistent than Joan Picozzi yesterday.

Chinese Stars

Meanwhile, M. L. Tsung though allowing the opposition to cross the home plate seven times puzzled a number of the British Empire girls with her tricky deliveries. S. V. Sung was as steady as a rock in the short-stop berth with her sure stoppages and accurate throws to first base catching out many a promising batter.

Only two fixtures of the "B" division were played off yesterday and were contested over only five innings. An exciting tussle was seen when the Erin Villa second stringers just managed to triumph over the Ching Woo squad by the narrow margin of one run, the final score being 7-6. In another clash the Lanterns exerted their superiority over the Telephones to wallop them 7-1.

The box scores follow:—

China	1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
British Empire	0 2 0 5 0 0 0—7
Ching Woo	0 3 0 0 3—6
Erin Villa "B"	0 2 0 0 5—7
Telephone	0 1 0 0 0—1
Lanterns	0 2 0 0 5—7

McNeill Wins Invitation Tennis Tournament

Newport, R. I., Aug. 16.

Don McNeill, the defending champion, today defeated Ted Schroeder in straight sets, winning the 25th Newport Casino Invitational Tennis Tournament. The scores were: 6-4; 6-4; 6-4.—United Press.

An Electric Eye For Athletics

London, Aug. 17.

According to engineers of the General Electric Company, the electric eye, which is chiefly used in industry, is to be brought to the athletic arena.

It will record heights reached by pole vaulters and high jumpers, and will be first used in athletics at an inter-scholastic track meeting.—Reuter.

Columbians to Be Stiff Test for Race Club Today

The Race Club softball squad should be severely tested this afternoon when they clash with the Columbia Country Club in what should be a sparkling principal tussle in the "A" division of the Shanghai Softball League.

If the Columbians are to be in the running for the league title this year it is now or never. It is far from being a simple proposition to defeat the powerful Race Club unit which now head the standings with a fine average of .875 per cent, in other words—one loss in eight games.

"Duggie Parkin will probably be in the pitcher's box for the Jockeys and this fact alone should give them some sort of moral support as his tricky deliveries have fooled many a player. Meanwhile, Benavitch and Godkin will be out to prove that their homers last week were not entirely dependent on Dame Fortune.

Huebner May Return

The C.C.C. outfit may have Huebner, who has been ill recently, back on the mound with such stalwarts as Joe Honeycutt and Bill Fielden to support him. They have so far suffered two defeats, and if they should dispose of the Race Club today, they will have more than a fifty-fifty chance of winning the title.

Meanwhile, at the Race Course the Buccaneers should continue their winning vein by accounting for the Chamber of Commerce. "Dud" Squires and Mike Hazzard will be battling for hurling honours for their respective sides. The Bucs are strongly favoured to win because of their consistency throughout the summer.

The third clash may not prove as scintillating as the first two as it will see the two cellar teams, the Foreign "Y" Cubs and the Saint Francis Xavier boys crossing bats. The "Y" boys have a strong advantage in having a more reliable pitcher in "Girlie" Kazimiroff. The collegiates will be depending on Edwards to pull them through.

The schedule for today follows:—

"A" Division

Buccaneers *v.* C. of C. (C.C.C.).
"Y" Cubs *v.* S.F.X. (R.C. 1).
Race Club *v.* C.C.C. (R.C. 3).

Latest Standings

"A" Division

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Race Club	8	7	1	.875
Bucs	6	5	1	.833
C.C.C.	9	7	2	.777
C. of C.	9	4	5	.444
Texaco	9	3	6	.333
"Y" Cubs	7	2	5	.285
S.F.X.	6	0	6	.000

"B" Division

"Americans"

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
S.M.P.-1	7	6	1	.857
P.T.H.	7	6	1	.857
Phil. S.V.C.	7	4	3	.571
"Y" Tigers	6	3	3	.500
Synagogue	6	2	4	.333
Betar	6	0	6	.000

"Nationals"

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. John	7	7	0	1.000
Lusitano	4	3	1	.750
Doong Shing	7	4	3	.571
Chase Bank	6	3	3	.500
S.M.P.-2	5	2	3	.400

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Gold Cap; 2 Master Bill
Also ran:—Rita Dale, Dulebird, Wonderful Bernie, Dauntless Quarry.
2½ lengths.—Time, 19.19.
Win, $32.20. Forecast 1-6 Div. $199.10.
Place, 1st $18.70; 2nd 18.90.

2—300 yd. flat.—1, Golden Rock; 2, Red Bug
Also ran:—Se You Kee, Hei Jen Ya Kiao, Lucky Jim, Maggie
1 length.—Time, 18.86.
Win, $19.90. Forecast 1-4 Div. $131.50.
Place 1st $13.20; 2nd $15.10.
Double Event 1/2 1-1 Div. $87.80.

3—300 yd. flat.—1, Grey Vulcan; 2, Gallant Bachelor.
Also ran:—Dusty Lad, Sans Souci II, Golden Augelo, Daleson.
1 length.—Time, 18.42.
Win, $42.60. Forecast 5-6 Div. $349.60.
Double Event 2/3 1-5 Div. $103.70

4—440 yd. flat.—1, The Pyramid; 2, Sir Sewu.
Also ran:—Husky Quaver, Midnight Vera, Ten Tan, Mr. Hattagel.
4 lengths.—Time, 26.92.
Win, $27.40. Forecast 3-2 Div. $107 40.
Place, 1st $12.80 2nd $13.00.
Double Event 3/4 5-3 Div. $62.90.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Send'm Along; 2, Mixed Guard.
2½ lengths.—Time, 311.9.
Win, $28.00. Forecast 2-6 Div. $210.50.
Place, 1st $13.80; 2nd $17.80.
Double Event 4/5 3-2 Div. $61.20.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Lone Plume; 2, Sea Skipper.
1½ length.—Time, 30.69.
Win, $25.00. Forecast 3-2 Div. $155.50.
Place. 1st $13.00; 2nd, $13.10.
Double Event 5/6 2-3 Div. $44.00.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Tamerlane; 2, Crafty A Head.—Time, 30.59.
Win, $39.30. Forecast 2-3 Div. $381.10.
Place, 1st $14.80; 2nd $15.10.
Double Event 6/7 3-2 Div. $71.30.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Coastal Patrol; 2, Albatross.
5 lengths.—Time, 30.15.
Win, $25.20. Forecast 3-1 Div. $85.10.
Place, 1st $10.70; 2nd $13.60.
Double Event 7/8 2-3 Div. $80.90.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Funny Business; 2, Inverspey.
½ length.—Time, 30.44.
Win, $51. Forecast 1-6 Div. $143.40.
Place, 1st $16.20; 2nd $10.40.
Double Event 8/9 3-1 Div. $154.80.

10—500 yl. flat.—1, Gallent Mayor; 2, Scented Bloom.
2 lengths.—Time, 30.24.
Win, $36.40. Forecast 1-5 Div. $116.10.
Place, 1st $13.40; 2nd $21.30.
Double Event 9/10 1-1 Div. $59.30.

11—500 yd. flat.—1, True Patience; 2, Alton Arab.
½ length.—Time, 29.91.
Win, $26.90. Forecast 3-1 Div. $78.20.
Place, 1st $14.40; 2nd $21.00
Double Event 10/11 113 Div. $37.60.

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CANIDROME RESULTS
Sunday, August 17, 1941.

Race	Placed-Dogs		$5.00 Win F'cast Pool	Course D/Events $2
1	1	6	199.10	
2	1	4	131.50	87.80
3	5	6	349.60	103.70
4	3	2	107.40	62.90
5	2	6	210.50	61.20
6	3	2	155.50	44.00
7	2	3	381.10	71.30
8	3	1	85.10	80.90
9	1	6	143.40	154.80
10	1	5	116.10	59.30
11	3	1	78.20	37.60
12				

Last Night's Highest Dividends:—

$5 Win Forecast Race No. 7 dog No. 2-3 Div. $381.10.

$2 Course Double Events Races 8/9 dog No. 3-1 Div. $154.80.

Ptolemy Wins Silver Bell to Show Fine St. Leger Prospects

London, Aug. 17.

Two race meetings yesterday provided plenty of interest, with the Stewards Handicap attracting the cream of six-furlong horses at Nottingham, while the historic Silver Bell at Lanark gave Ptolemy a chance to show his paces in view of his entry for the St. Leger.

Ptolemy fulfilled hopes by an easy three lengths win from Congratulations who came ahead of Suez. Betting was on the favourite 10/11, Congratulations 7/2 and Suez 9/2.

Zaitor won the Stewards by a head from Love's Revelry, with The Jigger third, the winner being a 7/2 favourite.

Mrs. E. H. Gasking, who is the managing director of a big canning business, has only two horses. The Pale, which is one of the best sprinters in training, and Royal Mantle, a colt. Both were engaged yesterday and both won.—Reuter.

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Glamorous Vivien Leigh thrills again...in Robert Taylor's arms!

—Next Change—
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"SNOW WHITE"
And The Seven Dwarfs

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at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
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Tyrone POWER Linda DARNELL Basil RATHBONE
—$1, $1.30, $1.60—
OPENS WEDNESDAY!
Bette DAVIS
in
"ALL THIS, & HEAVEN TOO"

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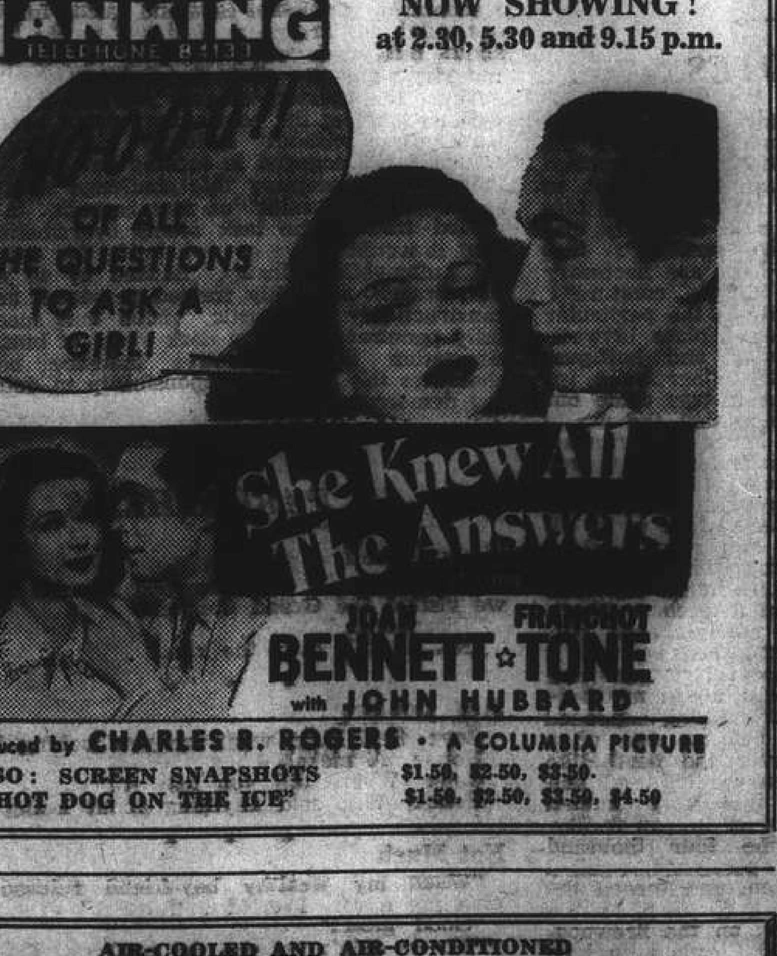

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HAI-ALAI
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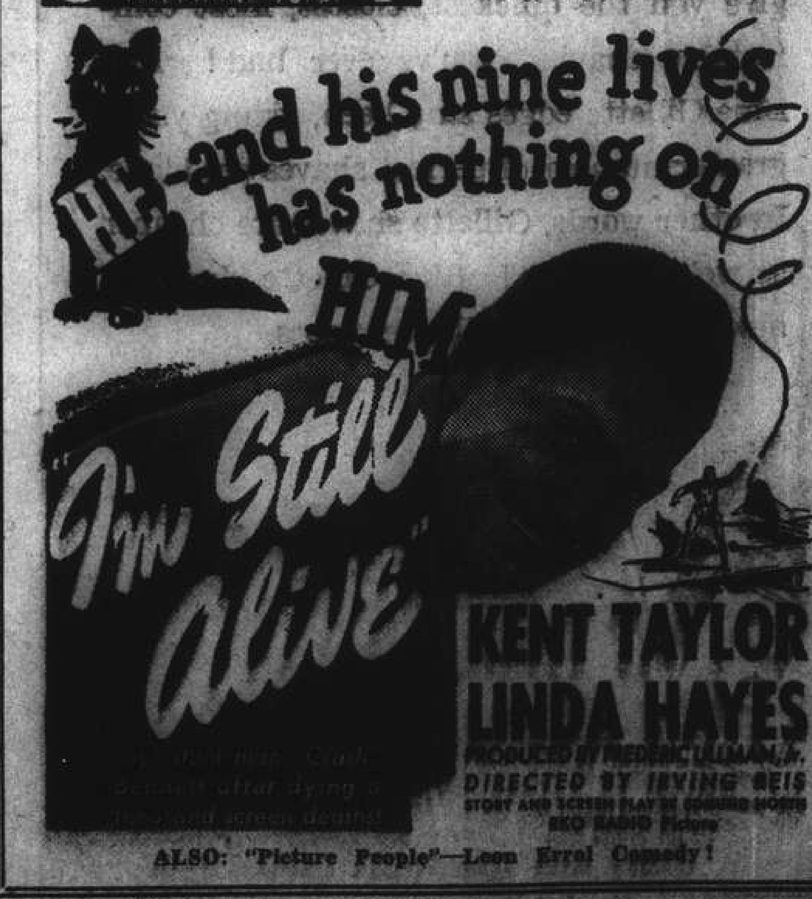

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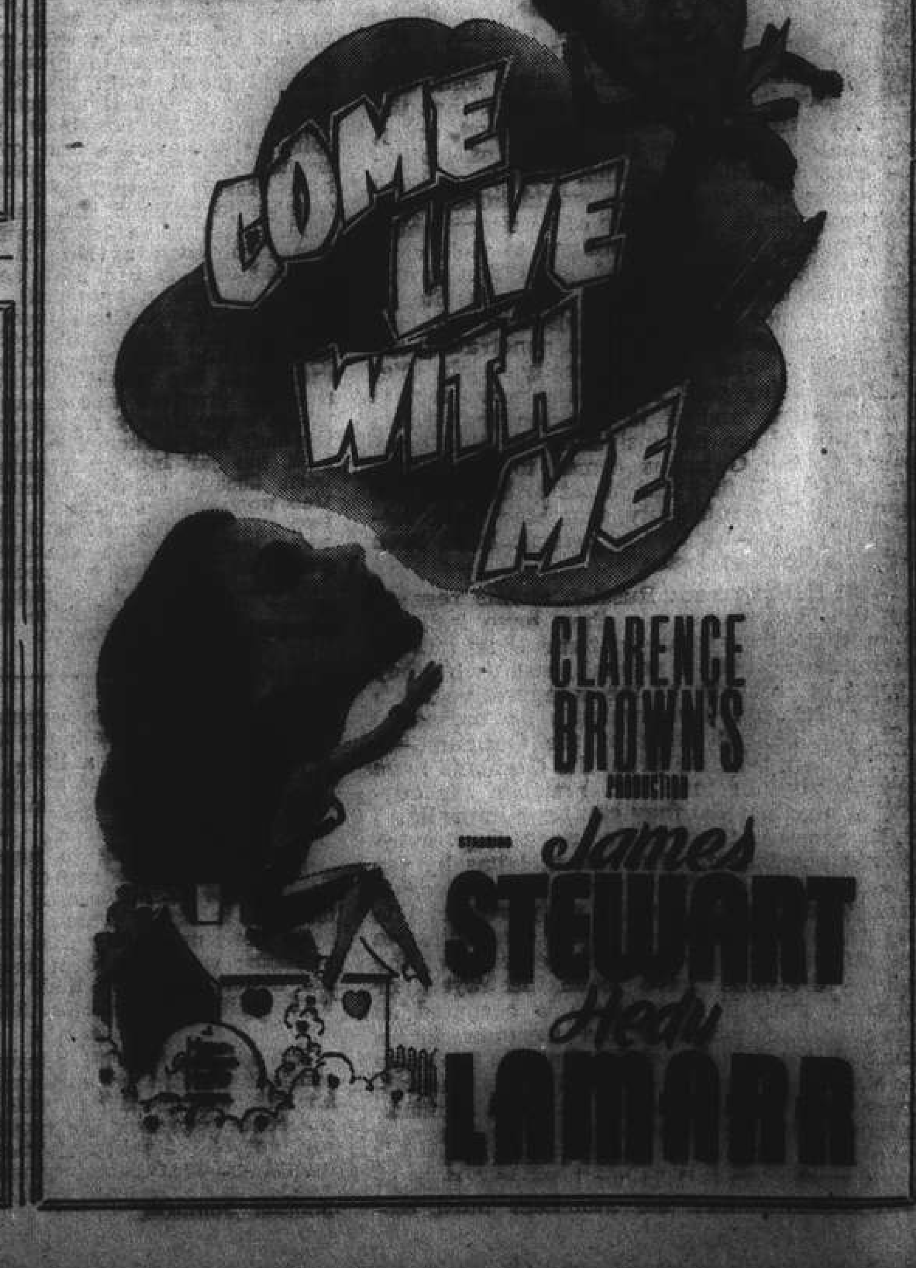

Uncensored News from Norway Broadcast by Mr. K. A. Persen

SOMETHING has happened to Quisling, said Mr. K. A. Person over XMHA last night, which will sooner or later overtake all traitors. It would perhaps be too much to suggest that he has such a thing as a conscience, but the strain of trying to oppose 3,000,000 Norwegians and to realize that not only at present but for centuries to come his name will be used as a synonym for traitor is beginning to tell. The latest reports from Norway reveal that not only is a movement against Quisling under way among members of his own party in the town of Stavanger, but that the traitor himself is becoming deeply worried over his failure to Nazify Norway.

It has long been known that Gulbrand Lunde, Nazi-appointed minister of propaganda in Oslo, has ambitions to head the National Union party, many members of which now feel that Quisling's personality stands in the way of its success. Meanwhile secret observations of the puppet-fuehrer have reported him as being severely depressed by the hatred and opposition shown his person and his party. Quisling paces up and down his apartment at night, unable to sleep, a modern Macbeth with thousand-fold treason and murder upon his hands.

He appears to be realizing that he and his movement are doomed. On sleepless nights and they seem to be many, Quisling throws himself down at a table, burying his head in his hands and shouting confused words from which that of "traitor" can be distinguished. The only reply to his ravings comes in the faint echo of footsteps in the street outside where a special police detachment is on constant guard to protect the fuehrer from "his" people.

R.A.F. Norwegians in Action

To Norwegians and our Allies the following news will be more than welcome. In the beginning of July Norwegian fliers participating in R.A.F. raids on northern France shot down one Messerschmidt bomber and damaged two others as well as a Nazi fighter. This was revealed by the Joint Command of the Royal Norwegian Air Forces on July 5. The same flier who shot down the one Messerschmidt damaged also shortly before that another Nazi fighter.

This is not the first time Norway's bombers and fighters have swept across the English Channel to pound the enemy, but it is the first time a communique has been issued reporting the shooting down of Nazi planes by Norwegian airmen. The press of Great Britain is paying generous tribute to the men of the Royal Norwegian Air Force who have now had their baptism of fire and proven their mettle as wartime pilots.

It was also revealed in London that expertly-trained Norse pilots, gunners, mechanics and ground crews from camp Little Norway in Toronto, Canada, are arriving overseas in ever-increasing numbers ready to take part in the Battle of Britain which is also the Battle of Norway.

Norse Trainees in Canada

The Toronto "Star" of June 7 contained an editorial which, significant then, is particularly timely now that reports of Norwegian air action against the Germans have been made public: "Among military and civilian circles alike, Little Norway has gained world admiration and respect. The term "Little Norway" is in itself a mark of affection, as nick-names often are. It is the name by which the Norwegian military training camp in Canada is known. Encamped on the grounds of the Toronto Island airport are hundreds of Norwegian airmen-in-training....Toronto is in fact the world headquarters for the training of the Royal Norwegian army and naval air force. Its establishment is one of the acts of defiance with which the Norse people both in and outside of Norway have answered their invaders. The camp was built, equipped and is entirely supported by the Norwegian government in exile, now stationed in London.

It will be some time before all the dramatic and heroic episodes in this war against barbarism will be recorded. When they are, the role played by the Norwegian people will be more fully appreciated. Bits of the story keep coming to light as new recruits reach little Norway. The majority have escaped from their invaded country and have gone through incredible experiences in order to join the army in exile. Some have crossed the mine-laden seas in frail, open boats, travelling up to 45 days. Four men in a 32-foot sailboat went 4,000 miles through the Arctic ocean. Some worked their way across the world to get here.

The devotion to the democratic cause which is expressed in Toronto's Little Norway represents the attitude of the masses in Norway....These Norwegians are continuing to resist the invaders by sabotage and by underground methods. Whenever they hear about Little Norway in Canada, it must lift their hearts and harden their courage."

"With Electric Chairs"

One day in a county district of Norway a Nazi officer stopped a car and compelled its owner to drive him to his destination. The car was running on the charcoal system since gasolene has become unobtainable for anyone in Norway except members of National Union or the Nazis themselves. The Nazi passenger obviously did not care for the smell of charcoal gas and said: "This ought to have been an electric car." "You are quite right," replied my countryman, "with electric chairs."

During the last week I have received further information regarding the acute situation now existing in Norway. One of the main reasons for the measures taken against radio listeners is that the Germans have suffered heavy losses from aerial attacks on units of their fleet and military establishments along the Norwegian coast.

The moral within the Wehrmacht or "Verbrechermächten" (the Criminal-Macht) as the German army is now called in Norway, has seriously deteriorated of late. This is evidenced by the fact that many German soldiers have deserted and that frequent collisions have occurred between rebellious troops and the authorities. Suicides have become even more frequent than before.

As proof of the tremendous losses the Nazis have sustained in Russia trains loaded with wounded soldiers are arriving daily in Oslo and the hospitals in that city and in other towns in Norway are filled to overflowing. The food situation lately has become much more acute and there is a serious lack of not only milk, but even fish, something which is indeed difficult to imagine in Norway.

Feverishly Improving Defences

The Germans are feverishly improving their defences all along the coast and are in a state of nervous tension which can only be described as panicky. The reasons for this is that the resistance in Norway is continually increasing and that the troops of occupation are aware that the Russian campaign has developed into a real nightmare.

The Nazis are still continuing their inroads in Norwegian industry, making matters extremely difficult for the Norwegians. Ragnvald Bjelland, king of the Norwegian canning industry, has just been arrested and the management of his vast factories in Stavanger has been turned over to a German by the name of Hermann Barez. This expropriation of Norwegian interests, which is in direct violation of the concession laws of Norway and of the Hague Conventions, was reported to have been carried out by special decree of the German Reichkommissar, Terboven.

Bjelland, senior member of the famous Chr. Bjelland & Company, is perhaps best known in America and throughout the world as an exporter of choice Norwegian sardines. His arrest has caused a sensation in Norway where this action is looked on as the most flagrant to date in the Nazi campaign to take over, not only Norwegian, but European industries.

Similar confiscations have taken place in occupied France where, for example, the steel plants at Roubaix are now run by several German concerns. This news, plus the knowledge of the action of the Nazis in obtaining a controlling interest in the huge Norwegian Hydro-Electric Company which supplies the whole of Norway with saltpetre, has made Norwegian businessmen and industrialists gravely anxious over the future of all private enterprise in their Nazi-ridden homeland.

Ignorant Censor

The ignorance specially among the younger members of the German army is truly appalling, a fact which is best characterized by the following story: During the recent ransacking of a large publishing house in Oslo by Nazi censors, one of these literary bloodhounds spoke as follows: "I see you have published a great many books by this fellow Maxim Gorki. Give us his address!" Gorki, of course, was the Russian writer who died in 1936. But the publisher of the Norwegian translation of Gorki's novels had to appear in person and since of course he could not bring the author along he had to produce a photograph of Gorki and prove the fact that this Russian author actually died five years ago.

The Germans continue to evict Norwegian families from their homes in order to make room for representatives of the Nazi "master race." In addition to seizing many large villas along the Oslo Fjiord, the Germans have lately requisitioned whole blocks of the most modern apartment houses in the capital. Three prominent Norwegian ship-owners are among those who have been forced to move out of their villas with practically no notice whatsoever. Norwegian families, however, are not confronted with any moving problem since the Nazis have a standing rule that all furniture and even personal belongings must be left in the vacated apartments or villas.

Recruiting Crusade Failure

The German efforts to recruit for their Nazi crusade a Norwegian Legion to fight against Russia are meeting with no more success than the attempt to raise volunteers for Nordland Regiment last winter. This Nordland Regiment actually never did exist, and even the Nazis have admitted this fact. Now the German authorities and propaganda experts are concentrating all efforts on exploiting the friendship of Norway for Finland in such a way that Norwegians will help fight Hitler's battles. But thus far the so-called Norwegian Legion has met the same fate of indifference as the Nordland Regiment.

A small group of Oslo business men with known Nazi leanings has issued an appeal in favour of the Anti-Soviet Russia crusade, among them one Henry Johansen who is better known as the husband of Kirsten Flagstad.

Movements Restricted

The Nazi military authorities have now entirely prohibited Norwegians from moving about in the coastal districts. The passes for the so-called "Western-Zone" have been cancelled and must be stamped anew in order to be used. Without urgent reason permission to travel in the coastal district west of Bergen is not permitted anyone. People from Aalesund who reside in Oslo and who desired to visit their relatives and friends during the summer holidays were refused permission to travel. The German General Staff has moved to Bergen.

Ulvik in Hardanger has been evacuated and all Norwegians residing there have been compelled to leave. In the beginning of July an unusual number of German fighter planes were seen over Oslo and people in the coastal districts near Kragerö tell of a continuous movement of ships westwards along the coast. Many of these are dark-painted troop transports. Terboven has prohibited all inhabitants of Stokke and of Nötteröy (near Tönsberg) to appear on the streets between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. and during the daytime people are not permitted to move more than 5 km. from their places of residence without special permission. A strong feeling prevails in Norway that the German authorities are preparing some move in the nearest future.

Coastal Command Planes Awaits Signal

The Coastal Command, who operate in all weathers, are playing a great part in protecting convoys, patrolling the enemy's coast, and inflicting losses on enemy shipping. The picture shows the first and second pilots and the observer sitting on top of their plane awaiting the order to take off.

More Japanese in Indo-China

Saigon, Aug. 17

The second contingent of Japanese troops due to take up positions in southern Indo-China were expected to arrive off Cap St. Jacques last night. Disembarkation will commence at Saigon today.

General Raishiro Sumita, head of the Japanese mission, returned to Hanoi yesterday.—Reuter.

French Now Pro-British

Singapore, Aug. 17.

Evidence of the steady pouring in of Japanese troops into Indo-China was given by 30 British evacuees from Saigon when they arrived here yesterday aboard a French steamer.

They declared that 80 to 100 thousand troops had already arrived but that their equipment appeared to be sufficient for 160,000 men.

A neutral observer declared it was generally agreed that French residents were now completely pro-British and were looking on a British victory as the only hope of preventing Indo-China from ending her history as a Japanese colony.—Reuter.

P.I. Independence Hangs On Democratic Victory

Manila, Aug. 17.

The issue of Philippine independence is at present being "debated on the Atlantic Ocean, on the fields of Russia, in munitions factories....It is being debated by bombs," asserted Senor Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, when he appeared in person for the first time yesterday since his illness in response to his nomination for the next presidency.

He said he would serve if elected but would not campaign.

Referring to Philippine independence, the President declared that while Filipinos had not abandoned their ultimate goal, the question was no longer in the hands of Filipinos or "anyone else but of God."

The Philippines would be independent if as result of the war the rights of small nations were safeguarded. On the other hand, if as result of the war small nations were placed at the mercy of big Powers, Filipinos might as well bid good-bye to independence, Senor Quezon stated.

"Our country is a democracy, we believe in the democratic way of life, we therefore go with America in life or death," he added.—Reuter.

LOCAL FOOD PRICES

Average prices obtaining on Aug. 15. H.—Hongkew Market and shops in Hongkew District. W.—Seymour Road Market and shops in Western District. F.C.—Markets and shops in the French Concession.

	H.	W.	F.C.		H.	W.	F.C.
Beef				**Vegetables**			
Rib	3.20	3.60	3.80	B'boo	0.70	0.80	0.90
Rump	4.00	4.40	3.20	Beans	0.40	0.80	0.45
Sirloin	4.00	4.40	—	B'root	0.20	0.20	0.25
Soup	2.00	2.20	2.20	C'bage	0.60	0.35	0.25
Suet	1.30	—	1.00	" F.	0.60	0.40	0.40
Mutton				" S.	0.15	0.20	0.25
Lamb	1.60	1.70	1.50	Carrots	0.60	0.80	0.45
Gigot	1.60	1.70	1.50	Onions	0.30	0.10	0.08
Pork				Potatoes	0.35	0.30	0.30
Lard	1.60	2.00	1.33	" S.	0.40	0.40	0.40
Leg	2.80	3.40	—	Spinach	0.20	0.40	0.30
Cutlet	4.20	3.40	2.54	To'toes	0.80	0.80	0.60
Should.	2.50	3.00	2.67	Turnips	0.40	0.30	0.40
Knuck.	2.00	1.40	0.94	**Grocery**			
Veal				Coffee	4.60	4.00	3.60
Cutlets	4.00	5.00	—	Flour A	0.85	0.75	0.75
Buffalo				" C.	0.80	0.71	0.72
Rump	3.60	3.00	3.00	Macar.	1.45	1.30	1.30
Soup	1.80	1.60	1.60	Noodles	0.66	0.80	0.63
Goat	—	—	1.80	Salt T.	2.50	0.88	2.20
Prepared Meat				" C.	0.56	0.39	0.47
Bacon	2.40	3.20	3.00	Sugar T.	0.95	1.10	1.00
Ham F.	3.60	4.00	3.70	" H.	0.85	0.90	0.90
Ham C.	3.20	3.20	3.20	Tea C.	6.00	6.00	5.00
S. pork	2.10	—	1.80	**Oil and Bean Curd**			
Fish				Bean	0.20	0.20	0.10
Carp	—	1.20	1.50	Salad	2.60	2.40	2.30
" live	—	2.40	—	Soya	1.80	1.92	1.95
Cod	1.60	1.60	1.20	**Milk, Butter and Bread**			
Eel live	2.70	1.40	1.20	Milk, A.	1.20	1.28	1.35
M'darin	2.40	4.00	—	" B.	0.60	0.65	0.65
Prawns	0.45	0.50	—	" A.T.T.	1.30	1.20	—
Salmon	—	1.80	—	Milk	2.50	4.25	4.40
Soles	1.60	1.20	1.00	Butter	2.80	2.80	2.80
W'bait	1.40	1.20	1.20	Margar.	2.50	2.35	2.00
Yellow	0.75	1.20	0.80	Bread	0.75	0.75	0.75
Salted Fish				**Soap**			
Herring	1.20	0.70	0.60	Toilet	0.60	0.80	0.80
Ribbon	0.80	0.80	0.20	Wash.	1.00	1.12	1.20
Salmon	1.80	1.70	1.30	**Rice**			
Poultry and Eggs				K'mee	0.90	0.86	0.80
Chick.	3.20	3.20	3.00	Foreign	0.60	0.65	0.66
Duck	6.00	7.00	6.00	**Coal and Fuel**			
Eggs	3.00	3.00	2.50	Anthrac.	460	480	465
Fruit				Kitchen	420	430	470
Apples	1.50	0.85	0.80	Briquet.	18.00	16.00	16
Bananas	0.60	0.50	0.75	Char.	—	—	47
Lemons	1.20	1.20	1.50	Wood	—	0.60	0.90
Oranges	15.60	12	16.80	K'sene	1.43	1.20	1.36
Pears	1.20	1.00	1.30				

German Ships Intercepted

London, Aug. 17.

The Norderney, one of the ships the interception of which by British patrols was announced yesterday, is owned by the Norddeutscher Lloyd.

She sailed on August 9 from Para (Brazil), where she had been since the outbreak of war and carried a cargo which was most valuable to the German war machine. It is believed to have included 1,500 tons of rubber, 1,250 tons of castor seeds and 97 tons of castor oil which is used for lubricants, also 620 tons of hides. She had apparently been fully loaded and waiting to sail for over four months.—Reuter.

THE CINEMA

"Come Live With Me"

Bill Smith	James Stewart
Johnny Jones	Hedy Lamarr
Barton Kendrick	Ian Hunter
Diana Kendrick	Verree Teasdale
Joe Darsie	Donald Meek
Barney Grogan	Barton MacLane
Arnold Stafford	Edward Ashley
Yvonne	Ann Codee
Doorman	King Baggot
Grandma	Adeline de Walt Reynolds
Jerry	Frank Orth
Waiter	Frank Faylen
Taxi Driver	Horace MacMahon
Frieda	Greta Meyer

Mr. James Stewart, who has been responsible for a number of hits in the past few months, scores heavily in "Come Live with Me," which opened at the Roxy Theatre yesterday. Co-starred with Miss Hedy Lamarr and given good dialogue, Mr. Stewart turns in a perfect performance of an ambitious writer who marries a Viennese emigrant in order to pay for his room and board and to be able to write a story without having to starve doing so. The story is full of funny situations and witty lines, with Miss Lamarr lending a hand to make it successful. Considered by most as Hollywood's loveliest star, Miss Lamarr also shows that she is adept at comedy, while her wardrobe will leave women gasping. The entire cast of "Come Live with Me," appears to have thoroughly enjoyed making the film, with Messrs. Ian Hunter and Donald Meek giving sterling support, the former as an ageing book publisher in love with the heroine, while the latter has never been better than in this picture, cast as a good-hearted hobo. Miss Verree Teasdale is also prominent as the charming and understanding wife of the book publisher, but her role is too small and gives her little scope to show off her abilities. The programme is completed by a funny Pete Smith short and a classic colour cartoon entitled "Blue Danube."—I.M.

"I'm Still Alive"

Steve Bennett	Kent Taylor
Laura Marley	Linda Hayes
Red Gravey	Howard Da Silva
Walter Blake	Ralph Morgan
Tommy Briggs	Don Dillaway
Director	Clay Clement

"I'm Still Alive," which opened at the Cathay Theatre, might have been a good picture had the producers not spoiled it by one of the weakest endings ever seen. The picture gradually works to a climax and one, somehow, expects the end to be thrilling, or at least dramatic, only to see neither. The story, one of the many versions of Hollywood, tells of a stunt-man and a glamorous star, who fall in love only to become estranged when the husband leaves the star after feeling himself to be responsible for the death of one of his friends, who gets killed in doing a stunt. He returns later on and takes over from another man in order to save him from killing himself, crashes when coming down, but emerges unhurt. He is then reunited with his wife. The acting of the leading players, just like the story, is uninspired, with Miss Linda Hayes and Mr. Kent Taylor bowing before Mr. Howard Da Silva, a newcomer, who steals every scene he is in. As usual Mr. Ralph Morgan gives a good performance and his restrained acting helps to make the picture a totally unsuccessful venture. A Leon Errol (Lord Epping) comedy and "Picture People" (Hollywood stars at play) round out the programme.—I.M.

Constable Fatally Wounded

A Chinese constable was shot dead by a lone gunman who attempted yesterday morning to assassinate Mr. Van Hung-tuh, proprietor of the Dah Woo Theatre by firing at him at the entrance to the theatre. He was shot and wounded while the constable, who chased the gunman after being told of the incident, was mortally wounded when the assailant fired twice at him.

Mr. Van was about to enter the theatre on Kiukiang Road near the Kin Wo Ka after alighting from his private car when he was fired upon by a Chinese wielding a .38 Smith & Wesson revolver. As the shot rang out the victim was seen to collapse, wounded in the body. His assailant immediately took to flight and ran to Hankow Road where he turned east closely followed by the chauffeur of the victim.

C.P.C. Gives Chase

The gunman was fleet of foot and would have outpaced his pursuer and escaped had the chauffeur not informed a Chinese constable on traffic duty at the intersection of Chekiang and Hankow Road. The constable joined in the chase and was gaining on the would-be assassin who seeing his plight turned around and fired two shots at the officer who was wounded. He was rushed to hospital in an emergency ambulance of the Fire Brigade, but succumbed to his wounds before arrival.

In the meanwhile the gunman in making his escape threw away the revolver with which he had brought down the officer and Mr. Van. The latter was conveyed to the Lester Chinese Hospital where it is believed he will recover from his wound.

Detectives of the Louza police station conducted an investigation at the scene of the crime and subsequently recovered the revolver used by the gunman who eluded capture although a citywide search was carried out by the police.

U.S. Oil Industry to Double Refining

New York, Aug. 17.

The United States oil industry is planning to double the refining capacity for aviation petrol in order to prevent a shortage for warplanes of Russia and Great Britain and the expanding American air force, announced Mr. Harold Ickes, National Defence Petrolem Co-ordinator, yesterday.

Mr. Ickes declared that the "availability of adequate supplies of oil and gasoline will determine the conflict now raging abroad." He was confident that the industry was quite capable of doubling its refining capacity with a minimum of delay in order fully to provide whatever was required in the way of aviation gasoline.

Mr. Ickes stated that following conferences during the past week between representatives of the petroleum industry and officials of the Office of Petroleum Co-ordination certain primary surveys were well under way and other studies were being made.

"This country cannot continue building and operating planes to a number of thousands and at the same time supply the British and Russians and, I hope, eventually the Chinese, without increasing the refining capacity considerably," said Mr. Ickes.—Reuter.

Australian Forces in Syria Honoured

Beirut, Aug. 17.

Friendly relations between Britain and the people of Lebanon were the subject of a speech yesterday by Abbas Kaid Bey, a member of one of the leading Druse families, at a function held in honour of Australian forces in Syria and Lebanon. Lieut.-Gen. J. D. Laverack, commanding under General Sir Maitland-Wilson Allied forces in Syria, and officers of his staff were guests of honour and many prominent Arabs were present.

Arab speakers welcomed the representatives of "those who hold high the torch of freedom and good will in a corrupted world" and paid a tribute to Allied forces who "came to this country as saviours and friends."—Reuter.

V.W.F. Tops Two Squadron Mark

(Concluded from yesterday)

Paulsen/Bayes-Davey	$150		
Mr/Mrs. F. T. S.	30		
Mr/Mrs. L. E. Illingworth	1,000		
Miss Ada B. Law	200		
Mr/Mrs. R. S. MacMillan	1,000		
Chinchips, Rocky, Tom, George	40		
Miss E. H. S. Murray	25		
Sale of old magazines—Mrs. Florence McLorn	15		
Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors, Ltd., and association companies	100,000		
Liar Dice—M.T.E. & K.B.H.	100		
In memory of L. Eaton—M.K.C.	10		
In lieu of farewell gift to W. G. Crokam—J. Kearn	30		
G. T. Fulford & Co.	500		
Arts & Crafts, Ltd.	1,000		
Shanghai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd.	1,000		
B.R.A. War Efforts Sub-Committee—Market Gardens	260		
Mrs. R. D. Abraham	25		
E. A. and L. Abraham	60		
Mrs. D. E. J. Abraham	500		
Radio Station XCDN	361		
Mr/Mrs. A. S. Adamson	1,500		
J. B. Martin	150	F. Rayden	10,000
S. E. Toeg	1,000	D. E. J. Abraham	50
E. W.	750	R. D. Abraham	50
G. Pearson	100	A. C. R. Nash	50
John Cornfield	100	A. Oliver	500
H. K.	500	P. B. McNeil	500
H. Moore	250	A. for E.	10
R. G. P.	20	F. J. Knightly	150
C. H. B. Joly	300	F. B. Bhadwar	50
Anonymous	4,000	N. N. Mehta	100
R. J. S.	100	B. P. Mehta	100
A. V. T. Dean	1,500	A. F. Deer	150
Anonymous	1,000	F. D.	100
Members of Bubbling Well Lawn Bowls Club:			
Brought forward from June	99		
A bet (V.W./H.E.A.)	5		
F. T. (Refreshments)	5		
Anonymous	200	H. P. Molloy	100
A. J. T.	50	J. G. Crighton	20
J. F. Franklin	25	A. V. Stevens	20
P. T. O'Neill	50	V. Woolley	20
R. F. Tabrum	60	H. Rose	25
J. Tipple	30	War Vet 1914	10
T. Darvill	30	F. G. F.	10
T. T. Walker	20	V. Victory	20
Precious Metals Group, War Efforts Sub-Committee (B.R.A.):			
Mrs. Joseph Brown	75		
Mrs. C. C. King	144		
Mrs. M. Smith	11	B. J. S.	79
Mrs. L. Jones	6	Mrs. Sainton	56
A. S. Kimber	272	Miss Fenton	30
A. S. O. P.	199	Anonymous	10
Miss Alexander	149	H. G. Banham	564
E. B. S. Creasy	32	N. Sykes	56
C. S. Speyer	622	J. K. Brand	1,374
L. J. Ovadia	18		
Members of the Shanghai Municipal Police:			
Foreign Branch Section I Central St.	290		
Bloor-Horne Farewell Rose of Tralee	253		
Foreign Branch Section 1 Training Dep	242		
Russian Members of Reserve Unit	95		
Foreign Branch Section I Yulin Road St.	50		
R. J. M. C. Black	50		
R. A. D. Cocktail Party	37		
Dunkirk pictures	25		
Sammer and Hickle	20		
8th Floor "V"	20		
B. and Mac—a bet	20		
W.J.R./A.H.S. Liar Dice	10		
S.P.C. 12 Baghel Singh	3		
Hav. 102 Basant Singh	2		
H.M.S.	200	T. Hill	30
Victory (G.R.)	120	J. M.	25
Pipersun	125	V. Woolley	25
S. V. Gash	100	J. A. K.	25
Hallsham	100	Donated (W. H.)	25
100 Zing Boos	100	Ian MacDougal	25
Sheffield	70	R. W. L. Thomson	25
Cutbush	70	W. H. Ward	25
M. Kitig	50	G. Marsden	25
Acktaun	50	W. W. Selvey	25
A. W. Moss	50	N. Bell	20
D. S. Deaville	50	R. I. Fernandez	20
C. Hill	50	F. A.	20
C. White	50	S. Nancorrow	20
R. J. White	50	G. J. B. P.	20
Dragon	50	B. W.	20
W. Muir	40	F. D. F.	20
McKeown	40	C. Crouch	20
A. C. Tull	40	F. B.	20
R. Rimmer	40	Oban	20
Rhodes	40	R. D.	20
J. B.	40	J. Watson	20
W. D.	40	V. E. Mason	20
O. B. Perkins	30	J. R. W.	20
J. J. Cavan	30	A. R.	20
G. W. F.	30	J. W. Sanbrook	20
Bennison	30	J. Y. Hillhouse	20
H. Bretherton	30	R. Francis	20
A. J. Beer	30	H. Tullock	20
E. E. Harrison	30	R. J. Wimsett	20
T. Darvill	30	R. J. Chittick	20
E. A. Reece	30	Chadderton	20
J. R. Walker	30	Spaulton	20
W. A. Nichol	30	E. F. Williamson	20
F. V. Collison	30	A. Jack	20
J. Rossington	20	J. J. Wilson	10
H. F. G.	15	M. Lawman	10
B. J. W.	10	W. Brand	10
C. T. M.	10	A. Salt	10
Sebba	10	A. W. Morrison	10
Volkoff	10	J. Gibson	10
Lopatin	10	I. James	10
Jackson	10	A. Malkoff	10
A. Cox	10	Gloucester	10
T. Brown	10	L. N.	10
E. V. F.	10	Northfleet	10
H. I. Gimpel	10	P. J. Sherwood	10
M. L. Crowther	10	L. Shumsky	5
M. L. J. C.	10	E. Leowy	5
D. Crawford	10	W. Blyth	5
L. J. M.	10	C. J. da Silva	5
Cockburn	10	D. Greenberg	5
Toronto	10	Bedridden	5
A. Phillips	10	C. L. Lo	5
K. G. Cance	10	J. C. D.	5
J. MacAulay	10	A. W. S.	5
L. Davies	10	W. C. B.	5
C. P. Archer	10	P. T. K.	5
A. Self	10	S. S. K.	5
Read	10	D. Suhoff	5
Murray	10	H. A. Nickolsky	5
Harry	10	Darts (a bet)	5
Shute	10	Khambata	5
Poper	10	Belson	5
Eyres	10	Roberts	5
J. A. McCahey	10	Francis	5
W. Parker	10	Tomlinson	5
A. J. T.	15	Butler	5
Nil (W. H.)	15	Williams	5
F. C. Woodley	15	Wallace	5
Ealing W.13	15	Hartley	5
R. T. Goffe	10	Wilson	5
C. S. Frankish	10	Evans	5
J. Bain	10	Robinson	5
F. Margison	10	Wellings	5
A. S. Anderson	10		

Lozovsky Refutes More Nazi Claims

Moscow, Aug. 17.

M. S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs and official spokesman, yesterday told correspondents that a German report the Nazi forces were within 100 miles of Dnepropetrovsk—vital metallurgical centre of the Ukraine—"belongs in the same category as the German claims they long ago captured Kiev and Odessa."

M. Lozovsky exhibited an appeal from 26 Armenian notables addressed to Armenians throughout the whole world, urging unification to defeat Hitler.—United Press.

Resumption of Anglo-Mexican Relations Urged

Mexico City, Aug. 17.

The restoration of diplomatic relations between Britain and Mexico is urged in a resolution passed by a majority group in the Mexican Senate.

The statement says:—"At this grave moment of the collapse of the human values of civilization, the restoration of diplomatic relations between Mexico and Britain would be a logical step between two countries which cherish the ideals of democracy, and would constitute an effective reinforcement on the line of defence of these ideals."

As regards the Mexican Senate resolution, it is recalled that diplomatic relations between Mexico and Britain were suspended in May, 1938, following the dispute over the expropriation by the Mexican Government of British-owned oil fields in Mexico.—Reuter.

Smuts Flies To Cairo

Pretoria, Aug. 17.

The Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, Field-Marshal Jan Smuts, flew to Cairo on August 10 to visit South African troops and to confer with the Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, it was officially announced last night. This is Field-Marshal Smuts's third visit to South African troops in the north.—Reuter.

Bombay Workers Pledge Support to War Effort

Bombay, Aug. 17.

A large brochure containing the signature or thumb-prints of 3,000 workers pledging support to the Empire's war effort and promising their utmost to increase the production of army vehicles, was presented to Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, when he inspected a General Motors assembly plant here last night. The Viceroy watched a procession of 100 new vehicles—the day's production—as they rolled off the assembly lines.—Reuter.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 16.

Extremely dull and featureless conditions prevailed on Wall Street today, with quotations mostly finishing fractionally higher.

Trading was virtually at a standstill, as operators showed great reluctance to open new positions, while awaiting developments in the foreign political and Washington fields.

The turnover amounted to only 120,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	125.11	124.79	125.05	+0.15
20 Rails	29.85	29.77	29.85	+0.04
15 Utilit.	18.35	18.25	18.37	+0.02
40 Bonds	—	—	90.79	—0.03

	Aug. 15	16		Aug. 15	16
Adams Exp	7	*7	Johns Man	66	65½
Alg Lud	23	23½	Kennecott	37	37
Allis Chal	28½	28½	Libbey O F	27⅞	*27¼
Amer Can	81½	82	Lockheed	27½	26½
Amer Cyan	39¼	39⅜	Loew's	34⅜	34⅝
Am For Pr	*0½	0½	Martin	27¼	*27¼
„ $7 pfd	21⅝	21⅞	Mont Ward	32¾	33½
Am Loco	12¾	12¾	Nat Avian	*9	*9
Am Metal	19	*15½	N C Bank	*27	*27
Am Rad	6⅜	*6⅜	Nat Dairy	14½	14½
Am Smelt	41	41½	Nat Dist	20⅞	21¼
Am R Mill	14½	14½	Nat P & L	5⅝	5⅝
Am Sugar	18½	*18½	Nat Sup	7	*6⅝
Am T & T	152½	152⅝	N Y Cent	12½	12⅝
Am Tob	70	70½	Niag Hud	2⅛	2⅛
Am Wtrwrk	4⅝	4⅝	N A Avisn	14½	*14½
Anaconda	27½	27⅛	N Am Co	12⅝	12½
Atchison	27⅞	28	N Pac	7½	7½
Aviation	3⅝	3½	Packard	3	3
Bal Loco	14½	14⅝	Pant Oil	4	4½
Calt & O	4⅝	*4⅝	Paramount	13¾	14
Barns O	9½	9⅝	Penn RR	23	23½
Bendix	37	37	Phil Pet	43⅜	43⅝
Beth Steel	67½	67⅜	Pullman	27⅜	27⅞
Bliss	15⅝	*15½	Pure Oil	9½	9½
Boeing	17½	17½	Radio	4	4
Borg War	18½	18⅝	Reading	16½	*16½
Briggs	18½	18⅝	Rem Arms	*4½	*4½
Budd Mfg	4½	3⅞	Rep Avtn	3⅜	3½
Can Pac	4⅝	4⅝	Rep Steel	19	19½
Celanese	26½	26⅞	Reynolds	32⅜	32⅞
C N Bank	*30½	*30½	Schenley	14⅝	14½
Ches & O	37½	37½	Shell U Oil	*14½	*14
Chrysler	56⅜	56⅜	Soc Vac	9½	9½
Col G & E	2½	2½	Srhtn Pac	13½	13⅝
Coml Cr	22½	23½	Sthrn Rly	28⅞	29½
Com & Sth	0⅝	0⅝	Spicer	*36	*36
Cons Edison	17½	17½	Std Brands	5⅝	5⅝
Cons Oil	6	5⅞	St G & E	17⅜	*17⅜
Cop St	*15½	*15½	Std Oil	41⅞	42
Curtis Wr	9	9½	Std Brands	5⅝	5⅝
Dis Corp	15⅝	15½	Studebaker	5⅝	*5⅝
Doug Air	69	68⅝	Swift	22⅞	22½
Du Pont	157½	157	Technicolor	*9	9½
E P Lead	*9	*9	Texas	41	41½
E A Lite	27½	27½	Transamer	4⅝	4½
Elec B & S	2½	2½	Tw C Fox	7⅜	7½
„ $5 pfd	52½	*53	Un B & P	10⅝	11½
„ $6 pfd	57	57½	Un Pac	81½	81½
El P & L	*33½	*33⅜	Un Air	38	37½
Flintkote	14½	14	Un A Lines	11½	11½
Gen Elec	31½	31½	Un Corp	0⅝	0⅞
Gen Motors	37½	38	„ $3 pfd	23½	23½
Gen Rly	14½	*14½	Un Gas	7½	7⅝
Gen T & R	12½	*12½	U S Rub	22⅞	23
Goodrich	18	18½	U S Steel	56⅞	57½
Goodyear	18½	18½	Vanadium	24½	*24½
Gt N I Ore	17	*16½	Vultee	7½	7½
Gt N Rly	25⅝	26	Walworth	5	5
Gt W Sug	26½	*26½	War Br Pct	4⅞	5
Int Nickel	26½	26⅝	West Elec	91½	91½
Int Paper	17½	17⅝	Wood Irn	*26½	*26½
Int T & T	*2½	2½			

BONDS

Am For P	60⅝	60½	Erie	30½	*30½
Aust Com	†74	*71	Int T & T	43⅜	43⅜
Brazil	20½	*20½	New Eng	59⅞	58½
„ 6½%	17½	*17½	Sthrn Pac	50½	50⅞
C S P & L	98	98	St G & E	87½	*87⅞

*—Bid. †—Asked.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices finished slightly higher today in an extremely quiet session. Traders were reluctant to enter into new commitments pending possible revelation of Anglo-American anti-Axis moves in line with the Roosevelt-Churchill talks. Experts regarded the installment buying regulations as reasonable. Automobile makers will meet in Washington next week to determine how much to curtail in the 1942 model output. Traders are closely watching price control moves in face of inflationary trends. Many excellent earnings reports have been issued. First half-year operating income of Class One Railroads are nearly double that of the corresponding period of 1940.

Foreign Money Rates

London:		Aug. 16.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1⅟₁₆%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1⅛%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		⅞%

New York: closed.—Reuter.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 16.

The cotton market opened quietly steady today, with quotations ruling from 4 to 6 points up. The market was a trading affair, with the uncertainty of the signing of the Freezing Bill by President Roosevelt tending to keep operators on the sidelines. At the close, quotations ranged from 1 to 4 points up from the previous final levels.

Irregular conditions prevailed in Chicago Wheat Pit, with values early appreciating on some mill demand and shorts covering, but subsequently reacting on hedge-selling. At the final bell, losses from ⅝ to ¾ cent were registered.

New York Cotton

Oct.	16.09-10	+04
Dec.	16.27-27	+03
Jan.	16.27 N.	+04
Mar.	16.37-37	+03
May	16.39 N.	+01
July	16.33 N.	+03

Chicago Wheat

Sept.	111½-111½	—⅝
Dec.	115-115⅛	—⅞

Chicago Corn

Sept.	77½ B	—⅝
Dec.	80⅞81	—¾

N.—Nom.—Reuter.

Gas Sales Trimmed in East United States

Washington, Aug. 17.

Mr. Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator, on Friday night ordered gasoline deliveries to retail stations to be trimmed by 10 per cent, after Mr. Harold Ickes, "gasoline dictator," pointed out that the Eastern seaboard was facing a tightening gasoline situation.

Although curfew hours were imposed in the various states, a recapitulation of figures showed that motorists consumed more fuel than previously.—United Press.

N. Y. Stock Market

New York, Aug. 16.

The Stock Market was irregularly higher today although trading was extremely quiet. The market opened steady and edged higher within narrow limits.

Sentiment appeared to be friendlier and Bethlehem Steel and United States Steel gained fractions on indications there would be a slightly higher output next week.

Chrysler and General Motors showed firmness after the announcement that manufacturers will meet in Washington next week to determine how much of the 1942 model output will be curtailed.—United Press.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Aug. 16

Bombay T. T. on:

N. Y.	333¼-332¾	London	1/5⁵⁄₃₂
Shanghai	17 N.	2 mths	
Hongkong	84½	„ sellers	1/5⁵⁄₃₂
		„ buyers	1/6

London £ sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3d.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3⅟₁₆
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4⅟₁₆

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N	Brazil	5.05
Paris	2.29	Shanghai	4.94
S'zerland	23.38	Hongkong	25.35
Sweden	23.85	Hungary	19.85
Montreal	89.00	Manila	49.87 N.

London	4.03¼
Buenos Aires, Paper	29.78
„ „ „ market rate	23.85
Montreal on London	4.53⅜

A—Asked N—Nominal *—Offered.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1936-40	1938	1939	1940	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	0.40†	Irregular	11	0.40	0.16	0.29	0.46	5
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	1.75†	Apr. 1	19	1.49	D 1.04	1.49	2.78	7
Allis Chalmers	1.50†	Mar. 30	35	2.61	1.44	2.09	2.84	5
American can.	4	Feb. 15	50	5.66	4.35	6.22	5.88	5
Am. Cyanamid "B" 25	2.10	Apr. 1	18	1.65	0.91	2.01	2.44	5
Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.66	D 8.88	—	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.	1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	6.83	6.21	6.59	7
Am. Locomotive	—	—	nil	D4.17	D 4.90	D 4.45	0.50	nil
Am. Radiator	0.70†	Irregular	9	0.47	D 0.08	0.34	0.70	10
Am. Rolling Mill	0.95†	Irregular	29	1.26	D 1.16	0.69	1.96	6
American Smelting	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	4.94	3.24	4.36	4.21	7
Am. Sugar Refining	0.50	Irregular	137	0.12	D 6.10	D 0.84	2.65	3
Am. Tel. and Tel. 100	9	Jan. 15	127	9.29	8.16	9.24	10.08	6
Am. Tob. "B" 35	5	Mar. 1	24	4.37	4.89	5.42	5.59	7
Am. Waterworks	—	—	12	1.04	0.38	0.95	1.21	nil
Anaconda Copper 50	2.25†	Mar. 25	61	2.58	1.10	2.33	4.04	7
Atch. Top. & S. Fe 100	1	Irregular	—	1.32	0.83	0.94	2.69	3
Baldwin Locomotive 13	—	—	39	D0.05	D 1.09	0.41	1.75	nil
Baltimore and Ohio 100	—	—	—	D1.34	D 6.04	D 1.55	1.25	nil
Barnsdall Oil 5	0.60	Feb. 1	6	0.97	1.26	0.76	0.97	6
Bendix Aviation 5	3.50†	Mar. 1	15	1.56	0.07	2.14	3.09	9
Bethlehem Steel	5.75†	Irregular	129	5.76	D 0.70	5.75	14.04	8
Bliss (E. W.)	—	—	18	1.16	0.01	D 0.99	3.88	—
Boeing Airplane 5	—	—	5	D0.84	D 0.77	D 4.55	0.34	nil
Borg-Warner 5	1.63†	Apr. 1	18	2.50	D 0.01	2.43	2.88	8
Briggs Manufacturing	2.25	Mar. 30	16	2.92	0.42	109	3.09	11
Canadian Pacific Rly. 25	—	—	—	0.29	D 0.32	0.32	1.13	nil
Chase Nat. Bank 13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	3.30	1.96	1.80	1.83	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 25	3.62½	Jan. 1	—	4.11	2.62	3.49	4.31	9
Chrysler 5	6†	Mar. 13	39	9.48	4.32	8.47	8.69	10
Columbia Gas and Electric	0.20†	Irregular	12	0.47	0.31	0.46	0.52	7
Commercial Credit 10	3	Mar. 31	29	5.20	4.60	4.01	4.23	13
Commonwealth & Southern	—	—	4	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.12	nil
Consolidated Edison	2	Mar. 15	45	2.21	2.09	2.22	2.23	11
Consolidated Oil	0.57½	Feb. 15	18	0.81	0.55	0.55	0.28	9
Douglas Aircraft	5	Irregular	23	6.05	3.76	4.81	18.05	7
Dupont de Nemours 10	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	6.67	3.75	7.66	7.17	4
Eagle Picher Lead 10	0.50†	Irregular	15	0.65	—	1.29	1.42	5
Elec. Auto Lite	3	Apr. 1	19	3.64	1.53	4.72	5.01	10
Electric Bond & Share 5	—	—	13	0.26	0.18	0.24	0.29	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	6	Feb. 1	—	6.74	—	—	6.86	10
Flintkote	1.50†	Irregular	16	1.73	1.21	2.11	2.10	10
General Electric	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.61	0.90	1.43	1.95	6
General Motors 10	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.05	2.17	4.06	4.32	10
General Railway Signal	0.75	Irregular	17	0.49	D 0.85	0.34	1.21	5
Goodrich Rubber	0.75†	Irregular	29	1.73	0.14	3.51	3.18	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	1.25	Mar. 15	28	2.76	1.34	3.20	3.44	6
Great Northern Ry. Pfd	1.50†	—	—	3.33	1.09	3.47	4.08	5
Great Western Sugar	2	Jan. 2	14	2.45	3.08	1.47	1.67	7
Int. Nickel	2	Mar. 30	14	2.50	2.09	2.39	2.30	7
Int. Paper & Power	—	—	27	1.29	D 2.07	0.14	6.07	—
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	30	0.90	1.10	0.76	D 0.03	nil
Kennecott	3†	Mar. 30	33	3.25	2.10	3.14	4.05	8
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass	3.50	Mar. 15	17	3.42	1.57	3.21	3.97	12
Lockheed Aircraft	1.50	Irregular	14	1.65	0.60	4.04	3.17	6
Loew's Inc.	3	Mar. 30	60	6.21	5.65	5.37	4.82	9
Montgomery Ward	2	Jan. 15	38	3.92	3.50	4.91	4.14	6
Nat. City Bank N.Y. 12½	1	F.A. 1	29	2.35	1.29	2.25	3.12	4
Nat. Dairy Products	0.80	Jan. 2	13	1.76	1.69	1.89	1.66	6
National Distillers	2	Feb. 1	23	3.65	3.85	3.43	3.28	9
Nat. Power and Light	0.60	Mar. 1	17	—	1.28	1.12	—	11
New York Central 1	—	—	—	0.42	D 3.13	0.70	1.75	nil
North Am. Aviation 10	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.55	2.06	2.06	8
North American Co. 25	0.60†	Jan. 2	16	1.83	1.55	1.99	1.92	5*
Pacific Gas and Electric	2	Jan. 16	31	2.64	2.42	2.84	2.65	7
Packard Motors	—	—	3	0.13	D 0.17	0.04	0.05	nil
Paramount Pictures 1	0.70†	Irregular	16	1.66	0.55	1.08	2.63	5
Pennsylvania Railroad 50	2	Irregular	—	2.36	0.84	2.43	3.51	8
Phillips Petroleum	2	Mar. 1	39	3.26	2.03	2.21	2.61	4
Public service of N. J.	2.30†	Mar. 30	24	2.60	2.34	2.88	2.42	9
Pure Oil	0.25	Irregular	23	1.30	0.38	1.11	1.21	3
Radio Corp.	0.20	Irregular	nil	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.42	5
Reynold Tobacco "B"	2.25	Jan. 1	15	2.64	2.37	2.56	2.55	7
Schenley 5	—	—	34	3.96	2.46	2.52	2.74	nil
Sears Roebuck	4.25	Mar. 16	48	5.65	4.18	6.60	6.32	6
Socony Vacuum Corp. 15	0.50†	M.S. 15	21	—	1.29	1.09	1.17	5
Southern Pacific 100	—	—	123	1.26	D 1.81	1.63	2.47	nil
Standard Brands	0.50	Jan. 2	4	0.74	0.62	0.51	0.71	8
Standard Gas & Electric	—	—	—	D1.38	D 2.49	D 1.34	D 0.75	nil
Standard Oil of N.J. 25	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	—	2.86	3.27	4.54	4
Union Carbide & Carbon	2.85†	Jan. 2	31	4.03	2.77	3.86	4.55	4
Union Pacific Railway 100	6	Jan. 2	—	6.93	6.62	6.74	6.96	7
United Aircraft 5	4	Irregular	14	2.56	2.05	3.53	4.94	10
United Airlines 5	—	—	9	D0.04	D 0.66	0.31	0.52	nil
United Corp.	—	—	—	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	nil
United Gas Improvement	0.80	Mar. 23	11	1.05	0.99	1.07	1.04	11
U.S. Rubber 10	—	—	27	2.52	0.43	2.91	3.58	nil
U.S. Steel	4†	Irregular	119	3.56	D 3.79	1.83	8.84	7
Vanadium	1.75†	Irregular	31	1.86	0.61	3.25	2.84	7
Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	19	0.92	0.41	0.36	0.63	nil
Westinghouse Elec. 50	5	Feb. 28	73	5.77	3.38	5.18	7.10	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Auto Trade Boosts Aircraft Output

Detroit, July 16.

The Ford Motor Co. has started producing the first of its Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines and it would not be surprising to see an output of 10 motors a day reached by September, according to an article in the current issue of "American Machinist."

Furthermore, the article states, Packard will begin assemblies of Rolls-Royce engines the end of July and an annual production rate of 800 will be attained by the end of the year. Sometime in the fall Studebaker will start production of Wright engines in plants at Chicago, Fort Wayne and South Bend. Buick also will be producing its first engines by fall. Fisher Body will begin parts manufacture in August, reaching top operations in December.

Progress Rapid

"American Machinist" points out that all this is being accomplished although only eight months have passed since Mr. Knudsen outlined his bomber subassembly programme to the automotive industry. That is a relatively short time for tooling up a completely new programme of the dimensions proposed. And one should remember, it is stated, that the programme is planned and dictated by Washington. As lessons are learned from the war, as the lend-lease requirements change and as defence needs unfold, new situations arise. But now that the procurement method is established and contractual relations between industry and the Government set up, things are happening."

As originally conceived, the plan was for large motor car makers to handle the major subassemblies and complete assemblies of aircraft, the responsibility for final bomber assemblies to be retained by aviation companies. But, the magazine says, Ford has prevailed in his wish to produce complete bombers as well as subassemblies. The Ford bomber plant at Willow Run will be of gargantuan proportions. Ready by next February, it will house huge framing fixtures, which are customarily located outdoors at West Coast factories. By summer, 1942, at least 40,000 men will be working at Willow Run. Ford now has orders for 2,000 bombers, of which 800 are to be assembled and the remaining 1,200 will be furnished in knocked-down form. More than 200 Ford engineers are making production studies for the bomber programme.

Contracts Split Up

Sub-assemblies for the Martin two-engined bombers were split among three companies. Chrysler will make the nose and centre-section fuselage, Hudson the rear fuselage section, and Goodyear the wings and landing gear. American Machinist says the Martin programme has not made the same progress as the others due to the fact that before all the drawings for the Martin B-26 reached Chrysler and Hudson, a switch was made to a later model—the B-26B. While only a portion of the drawings for the new ship have arrived, tooling up is proceeding rapidly. Jigs and fixtures should be installed by fall and production should be going by the year-end. This programme has as its goal 100 bombers a month.

Another case where the model was changed after subcontracts were placed is that of Murray Body and Briggs, which were to make the wing sections for the Douglas model A-20A two-engined bomber. Because of military expediency, Douglas is introducing a more powerfully engined model. This programme is in the production, planning and tooling phase, although so far as is known no contract or letter of intent for the new model has been received.

Gifts from Abroad to Great Gritain

The appended, which is of special interest to British readers, is taken from the August issue of the British Chamber of Commerce "Journal," Shanghai:—

The procedure regarding gifts sent to Great Britain from abroad has been reviewed and in order to conserve shipping space for the more urgent supplies such gifts will be allowed only subject to the following conditions:—

Bona fide unsolicited gifts, whether they include rationed foods or not, may be received from abroad by parcel post addressed to individuals. No parcel may exceed 5 lb. gross weight or contain more than 2 lb. of any one foodstuff. No permit or licence is required in such cases and all parcels must be clearly marked as gifts.

A gift cannot be regarded as "unsolicited" where it has been received as a result of some prior communication sent by the recipient to the donor. Moreover, the receipt of gifts at frequent intervals cannot be permitted.

Arrangements to Be Made

Where well-wishers abroad desire to send larger quantities of goods (which must not include rationed foods) they must first arrange for some responsible organization in this country formed for charitable or similar purposes to be the recipient of such gifts. Application for a licence must then be made by the organization which will be required to give an undertaking that the goods will be consumed within that organization.

Attention is drawn to the provision of the Food Rationing Order, 1939 (S. R. & O. 1939, No. 1856, price 4d.), under which it is an offence to obtain or attempt to obtain or to supply or attempt to supply any rationed food in excess of the ration. It is an offence therefore to send abroad for supplies of rationed food.

In Effect Since June 28

These regulations will be applied in respect of all gifts dispatched from abroad after June 28.

Licences which have been granted to importers to receive individual gifts in bulk for distribution through the parcel post on arrival in the United Kingdom will not be renewed nor any further licences of this type issued. Existing licences and those recently expired and under consideration for renewal will be held to cover consignments dispatched from abroad by June 28.

Parcels which do not comply with the above conditions will be liable to seizure.

Magnesium Extracted From Washington Ore

Pullman, Wash.

Metallic magnesium of almost complete purity was extracted from northeast Washington magnesite ore during the first uninterrupted test run of the electro-thermig pilot plant built by Washington State College and the U.S. Bureau of Mines, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

H. A. Doerner, Bureau of Mines engineer, said indications were the cost would be about 10 cents a pound.

The basic sale price of magnesium in carload lots developed by other methods has been quoted recently as 28 cents a pound, he said.

Lighter than aluminium, and stronger, magnesium is rated as a strategic metal.

Corporate Profit Increasingly Dependent on Defence Effort

THE outlook for corporate profits during an inflationary and warlike period such as the present cannot in the nature of things be very clear. Any reasoning as to what industry may expect would have to be premised on such alternatives as whether the war will be a long or a short one, on whether it is won by a nation friendly or inimical to the United States. It would be shaped immeasurably by whether peace will be merely an armed truce, in which case arms manufacture will continue to be the nation's major effort, or whether one side dictates the peace terms. One might even visualize a peace followed by reduction in armaments, states Mr. G. R. Ericson in the "Christian Science Monitor."

Many have predicted a postwar slump of tremendous magnitude if Germany is defeated, on the reasoning that the liquidations of the war effort would put millions out of work. That this idea has gained ground is evidenced by the proposed organization of several groups to study ways and means of warding off a possible depression after the war. A negotiated peace, with Germany in possession of Europe, might well mean a long period of huge armaments, high taxes, and possibly the freezing of wage, as well as of price levels.

First World War Pattern

If the United States should actively participate in the war, there can only be one possibility that has any value for this discussion—that is, the definite defeat of the Axis powers. America has now progressed so far toward an all-out war effort, that, so far as earnings outlook for business is concerned, a short or relatively long war—say two as against five years—would not affect profits in a materially different way.

Earnings for industry as a whole should certainly be no smaller annually in a two-year war than in one twice as long. A longer war would progressively pinch the non-defence industries, especially of the luxury class, with the government applying pressure to cut down spending by the public so as to discourage inflationary tendencies.

If the current war drags out to the length of the first World War, it would not be far fetched to assume that the war and post-war patterns in this conflict will bear certain similarities to the former period. In 1919 and 1920 heavy outlays for plant and equipment necessary to change over from a wartime to a peace economy took place. That was at a time, too, when commodity prices were soaring. Investment in plant ran as follows: $2.466 millions in 1918, $2.224 millions in 1919, $3.165 millions in 1920. Heavy capital expenditures have invariable spelled prosperity. Today capital outlay is again tremendous; a Department of Commerce estimate puts the 1941 total at about $3.500 millions compared with $2.300 millions in 1940.

The Tax Factor

A major factor to be reckoned with in discussing earnings is present and prospective taxes. With $43.000.000 spent or appropriated for defence, a total soon likely to reach $60.000.000.000, the question of meeting this almost unimaginable sum cannot be put off into the indefinite future. A new tax bill is in the making. It will dip constantly into corporate coffers. When the national debt rises to $75.000.000.000, taxes on this sum at say 2¾ per cent, interest will consume a minimum of over $2.000.000.000, a first mortgage on business earnings and incomes. It is axiomatic that companies cannot pay unless they make profits. Hence, it is logical that Government will try—more than that—it must try to foster conditions under which profitable business can be carried on.

Taxation presupposes a profit economy. Of course a pure profit economy is impossible of realization in a free or laissez faire society. People are permitted to make mistakes. Hence they will suffer losses and from that evolves our profit and loss economy. Without business profits, the Government as today constituted would crumble. Profits as good as those in 1940 will be more difficult of attainment in 1942 and after without substantially more volume.

Many concerns, of course, are now at maximum production and their only hope of bolstering net profit is by increased efficiency, or reducing overhead, such as cutting advertising costs. Others will show reduced profits due to lower margins on Government business. Then, too, the higher profits on British orders are being shrunk as the Lease-Lend bill begins to operate. And higher taxes will skim more earnings cream off the corporate milk pan.

Auto and Utility Outlook

It takes no prophet to see that automobile profits will enter a declining trend due to a Federal curb on production, now 20 per cent but likely to be much higher later. These concerns may be busier than ever but government orders afford notoriously small margin. An instance is the statement of the Chrysler Corporation, in which it showed that in the year ended May 31, 1941, it filled over $31.000.000 worth of defence orders at the negligible profit of $13.295 or 1-25th of 1 per cent.

The utility industry is another which appears likely to show earnings curtailed by current developments. It is caught between higher operating costs, fixed rates and increased taxes. A compilation covering the operations of 25 large utility systems for the twelve months to May 31, last reveals a 5 per cent expansion in operating revenues over the previous year but only a 1 p.c. gain in net income.

If the year 1940 is to be taken as a criterion of what might be expected in the next year or two, then sharp sales gains, higher taxes, rising labour costs and increased net incomes should rule. A study by the National City Bank of New York covering 925 leading manufacturers shows that 71 p.c. of these had gains in net income after taxes compared with 1939, while 29 p.c. reported lower profits.

First Quarter Still Better

Among the lines showing the best gains were steel, machinery, tools and hardware, electrical and railway equipment, aircraft, automobile, farm equipment, nonferrous metal products, paper and lumber. Consumers goods lines in general revealed declines in net profits from the previous year. A further tabulation of 345 leading companies for the first quarter of 1941 showed aggregate profits 17.5 per cent higher than in the like period of 1940.

Due to fatter wage envelopes, wholesale and retail concerns enjoyed one of the best gains over the year before—54 per cent. Even coal mining, a usual laggard, showed 24 per cent rise in net profits.

Mention should be made of the railways, which are now going places. In May combined operating revenues of Class 1 roads were 25 per cent above a year ago and with traffic going up faster than employment, more of the freight dollar is going into net revenue. tremendous load will be thrown u the transportation system as fall proaches, allowing it to particip more fully in the war prosperity.

All in all, with the defence p gramme scheduled to carry on several years, industrial acti should hold at high levels. Divid disbursements have been increas though there are exceptions, witness the Woolworth reduction the war effort increases in intens more sacrifices will be called for. consumer industries may have to c tail or bend their energies to fence. Any decline in total acti due to this, however, does not se imminent. Most authorities feel t the uptrend will continue at l through next spring.

No Nazi Troops Pass Through Spain

Madrid, Aug. 17.

All reports in the foreign press of German troops passing through Spain are "fables", says a statement issued here by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

Wallboard to Be Mad Of Cotton Stalks

Clemson, S. C

Now the farmer of the cotton plows his stalks under. But soon may he harvesting them to fee new industry, states the Chris Science Monitor.

Making a satisfactory wallbo from cotton stalks has already b achieved by Prof. F. zur Burg the Clemson College chemistry partment.

The question now is: can it produced in quantity at a price co parable to other wallboards on market? Prof. zur Burg, trying find the answer, is making a ma facturing cost survey.

Synthetic Lumber

The wallboard industry makes synthetic lumber from waste products of sugar manu ture, corn stalks and wastes fr lumber mills. Prof. zur Burg visions the possibility of the Sou cotton stalk competing with the M dle West's corn stalk.

He started on his project eight months ago. He used the hamm mill of the Clemson dairy depa ment to reduce the cotton stalk a fibrous sawdust. Then he put substance through a "digester," m in the Clemson machine shops w salvaged scraps.

The cotton stalk cook in digester for some time and then put through a "beater," another hand-made device. The beater is a small replica of the device paper manufacturers use to reduce wood to a pulp.

The material is then allowed to drain on wire screens and produces a mat of interlocking fibres. This mat is put in a discarded book press and pressed into a board.

U.S. Exports Exceed Imports

Washington, Aug. 17.

The Department of Commerce announced yesterday that United States exports during the first six months of this year totalled US$2.093.366.000—exceeding imports by US$499.195.000.—United Press.

W.A.V.C. Training For Work In New Zealand

Training in signalling, bicycling, canteen cooking, transport driving, first aid, and clerical work is carried out in New Zealand by members of the Women's Auxiliary Volunteer Corps, which has branches throughout New Zealand.

Two members of the Hamilton branch of the W.A.V.C. arrived in Sydney recently. One of them, Miss Norma Hensley, is now secretary to Mr. W. Taylor, New Zealand Trade Commissioner. Her friend, Miss Mary Stranger, is working in the millinery department of a city store.

Uniforms for the W.A.V.C. differ in different towns. Hamilton's uniform is a navy drill coat and skirt worn with a white silk shirt and a navy tie, and a navy hat. Auckland's uniform for the same corps is a khaki shirt and skirt. Palmerston North's is a bottle green coat and skirt with tan shoes.

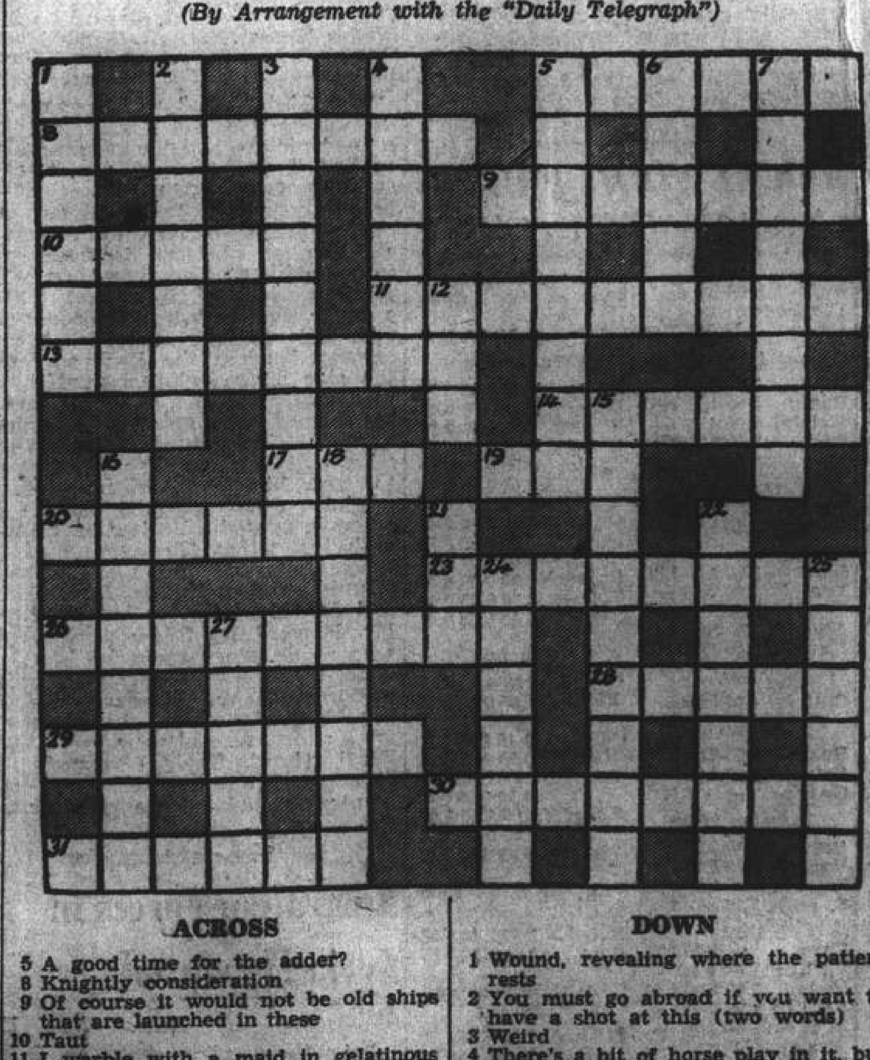
Only Drill Available

"It is largely a case of 'have what you can get,'" said Miss Hensley. "We would have liked serge or some other woollen material, but drill was all we could get, and so we had to be content with that."

The Hamilton branch of the W.A.V.C. runs a soldiers' club, where free meals are provided for the men, as well as a library and recreation room where the men can play billiards, table tennis, or dance. Members of the canteen section of the corps also acted as cooks at the Ruakura State Farm, about four miles from Hamilton, every week-end, when the Home Guard was in camp there. They used to leave Hamilton at six in the morning (transport was pro-

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 575

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

5 A good time for the adder?
8 Knightly consideration
9 Of course it would not be old ships that are launched in these
10 Taut
11 I warble with a maid in gelatinous fashion
13 Semi-muddled in wine and wanting to go home
14 A number with royalty show affection
17 To sing about this is lowering
19 One after the other makes for progress
20 Apparently lifeless state from a gait
23 If you are no good at singing, and feel you must make a noise, why not try this?
26 Suggest
28 Not a matchless crime probably
29 This errand of mercy was started by a lady
30 A strong personal epithet
31 There's plenty of opening for this in the theatres

DOWN

1 Wound, revealing where the patient rests
2 You must go abroad if you want to have a shot at this (two words)
3 Weird
4 There's a bit of horse play in it, but it is not funny
5 Water your garden thus
6 Example
7 A service obviously opposed to syncopation
12 An ingredient of whisky
15 It's no use seeking information from people living herein
16 The different types of this are by no means hard to seek, dear solver
18 Indefinite in space
21 This is often done in play
22 This may be first moulded, and then cast
24 This may mean a new lease of life for someone
25 By no means a low class
27 The result

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 625

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FROM DAY TO DAY

THE Sino-Japanese Cultural Association will establish a branch in Soochow at the end of this month, and another branch at Hangchow, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday morning. The Association has its main offices in Nanking and branches in Shanghai and Hankow.

"PAMBILI bo," Zulu phrase meaning "On ahead, there," has been adopted by Fighter Command's Natal Squadron as their motto to go with the squadron badge. This shows a black wildebeest in full course across the veld. "Pambili bo" is the cry of the Kaffir boy as he drives the oxen pulling the plough.

ADMIRAL Shigetaro Shimada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, and Vice-Admiral Taiji Ota, Director of the Asia Development Board's Central China Liaison Office, visited the Shanghai Science Institute on Route Ghisi on Saturday morning, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday.

OF the Methodist churches which were either totally destroyed or badly damaged in the recent raids on Hull one was Thornton Hall, the scene of the Methodist Conference three years ago, which could accommodate seventeen hundred people. One Anglican church destroyed is St. Peter's, one of the most recently built churches in the city.

THE Kweichow Provincial Bank, with a capital of C$6,000,000, officially opened for business on Friday at Kweiyang, the provincial capital, a message to the "Cheng Yien Pao" states. It has a trust, credit, savings and domestic remittance department, and undertakes remittances throughout the province as well as to the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Chekiang, Szechuen, Hupeh and Shensi, the report states.

ABOLITION of regulations drawn up by the Chinese authorities for the purpose of checking the results of opium-suppression work performed by government workers throughout the country was announced in an official order issued by the Chinese National Government in Chungking on Friday, a Chungking message to the "Shun Pao" states. The regulations are abolished in view of the fact that the national anti-opium campaign has been successfully concluded in "free China."

FAST work of detectives from Central station resulted in the recovery of a stolen motor car only a short time after its disappearance. The theft of the car, belonging to a wealthy Chinese lawyer, was reported to the station at 12.45 p.m. It was an Austin and had been parked by the owner on Kiangse Road, near Kiukiang Road. The theft, in all probability, was perpetrated between 10.15 a.m. and 12.40 p.m. The vehicle was recovered on Rue Amiral Bayle at 1.30 p.m., minus two wheels and battery.

THE Shanghai City Recovery Bank, sponsored by the Shanghai Municipal Government with a fully paid up capital of C$2,000,000, is scheduled to open its doors some time in Mid-September, says a report to the "Ping Pao." The election of the bank's board of directors and supervisors took place on Friday following a general meeting of the government and private shareholders. The city government holds 51 per cent while commercial and private interests 49 per cent of the entire capital stocks of the bank.

FOR the first time in the history of the province, a big exhibition of various items of native products was held at Lanchow, capital of Kansu, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities at Shanghai, a Lanchow message to the "Cheng Yien Pao" states. A total of 28 public organizations, private factories and firms in Lanchow as well as the district bureaux of 47 districts in the province jointly took part in contributing exhibits, which totalled over 20,000 kinds, including minerals, agricultural produce, medicinal herbs, tobacco leaves and other things, the report concludes.

IT is now learned that Amerigo Dumini, who was involved in the Matteotti murder case, was not killed in the fighting while the Army of the Nile was advancing to Benghazi. He settled in Derna in 1934, but fearing that his return to Italy might result in his further persecution he decided to remain when our forces advanced. It is still not clear whether he is a prisoner or, like many other colonists, has been left on the land. As reported the "Corriere d'Italia," of Cairo, publishes on the seventeenth anniversary of Matteotti's death, a facsimile of a letter written by Dumini in 1933, and only now discovered, that throws fresh light on Mussolini's complicity in the case.

UNA O'Connor, the Dublin born English actress, received a cablegram on the set of "Three Girls About Town" at Columbia informing her that everything she owned in London had been blown to bits when a bomb struck a storage warehouse. Her possessions, valued at thousands of dollars, included such priceless treasures as a 100-year-old needlepoint of St. Patrick, several autographed editions of John Galsworthy's books and plays. Miss O'Connor's aunt, in her cable, asked for instructions as to whether the actress wanted to put in a claim against the British Government. "Let the furniture burn," cabled back Una. "There'll always be an England and she needs the money more than I do."

SIR Frederic Eggleston has been appointed as the first Australian Minister to China. He will leave for Chungking, the Chinese war capital in a few weeks. In announcing the appointment, Sir Frederick Stewart said that Australia has been particularly fortunate in securing the services of Sir Frederic Eggleston. Few men in Australia have a wider knowledge of Pacific affairs than he. His career has been a distinguished one. He served during the last war and was on the staff of the Australian delegation to the Peace Conference. After the war he was elected to the Victorian Legislative Assembly, where he held several Ministerial portfolios, including that of Attorney-General. Since 1933 he has been chairman of the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

THE permission of Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlement, has been obtained by the China Refugee Relief Association in Singapore to launch a campaign throughout Malaya for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of Chinese refugees, a Singapore Chinese message to the "Cheng Yien Pao" states. The campaign will last seven days, simultaneously with the campaign to be launched in London by the China Committee under the auspices of the Lord Mayor of London, the report adds. In his written reply to the Association's request, Sir Thomas declared that he realized from the request that the Association was fully aware of the fact that Great Britain was now fighting for the freedom of all peoples, and that the British Government was now also doing everything it possibly could to protect Malaya, the report concludes.

Stukas Over Malta; Savagery Of Nazis Defied By Islanders

BY COMMODORE MUIRHEAD-GOULD

NOWADAYS Malta is very little in the news, except for an occasional obscure paragraph stating that "Malta was bombed again last night. Some civilian damage was done, and there were a few casualties." But we should not forget that Malta is still of vital importance to the Mediterranean Fleet, and, therefore, to the Empire and to Australia.

Situated almost in the centre of the Mediterranean facing the Straits of Sicily, Malta occupies a proud, but dangerous, position on Mussolini's front doorstep, which has resulted in savage and persistent bombing from the Sicilian Airfields. In fact, Malta, one of the smallest of our outposts, has suffered more than any other part of the Empire except England itself. There have been over five hundred air raids and several hundred women and children have been killed.

When only the Italians raided it was not so bad, as the Italian pilots usually restricted their attacks to genuine military targets, and so long as the civilian population obeyed the warnings and remained indoors or went to ground in the caves and catacombs which Malta inherited from the early Christians, all was fairly well, and casualties were light.

Unfortunately, familiarity bred contempt, and the people began to come out in the streets to cheer on our fighters in the continual dog-fights which took place overhead, and when the remorseless Huns came along in their Stukas, and started to bomb indiscriminately (even if they did not actually attack deliberately the residential areas), casualties became heavy. There are now over 30,000 people homeless and practically destitute.

Carrying On

The importance of Malta has not much diminished even though it may not be possible for the Mediterranean Fleet to make such full use of it as in normal times. It still remains a fortified base, where ships can be repaired in case of need (witness the aircraft carrier Illustrious), and it remains a base for small craft, whose job it is to harry the enemy in the Straits of Sicily. Furthermore, if we allowed Malta to fall into the hands of the enemy, we should find ourselves faced with grave difficulties, with the Mediterranean divided into two portions, and the Fleet in the Eastern Basin permanently separated from the Fleet in the Western Basin. It would mean that Italy would have practically uninterrupted sea communications between the mainland and Africa, and would put us at a serious strategical disadvantge.

Our retention of the island depends chiefly on the skill and courage of the garrison, and the adequacy of its defences, but also in no small degree on the continued loyalty and determination of the Maltese people in the face of what is bound to be a ferocious attack by land, sea, and air. We may be sure that the Maltese will live up to their reputation in the past.

In 1872 Sir Patrick Grant, the retiring Governor, said of the Maltese:

"I take upon myself to say that a more loyal, well-affected, industrious, well-conducted people than those of these islands our honoured Sovereign does not possess, throughout her Majesty's widespread Dominions on which the sun never sets."

This is as true today as it was seventy years ago, but it is as well that the more fortunate parts of the Empire should recognize the fact.

It is the proud boast of the Maltese people that they are members of the British Commonwealth by their own choice and neither by conquest nor by cession. It will be remembered that after nearly 500 years of rule by the Knights of St. John, Malta was taken by the French under Napoleon in 1798. In March of that year the plans for the invasion of England were abandoned, and a great expedition was fitted out for the conquest of Malta and Egypt. A fleet of 470 sail, including transports with 50,000 troops, appeared off Malta in June, 1798, and landings were made in various parts of the island.

The Grand Master was a German Knight called Homspech, who decided that the odds were too great and sent a delegation off to the flagship Orient to make terms. Napoleon himself was on board the Orient and imposed a convention which was little less than a capitulation as the Knights renounced all rights of sovereignty and gave up to the French the city and forts of Malta. Napoleon spent a few days ashore at Malta, staying in the Palazzo Parisio, which is now the General Post Office. On June 19, 1798, he re-embarked and set sail for Egypt and the disaster which befell his fleet at Aboukir, leaving behind General Vaubois and a strong garrison.

French Defeat

In spite of the French efforts to conceal the news of the defeat at Aboukir, it soon became known to the Maltese, and a revolution broke out among the people. This made such headway that before long the French garrison was more or less shut up in the citadel of Valletta. The Maltese, however, received few reinforcements and little support from the British, except that a squadron from Nelson's fleet kept up an intermittent blockade which prevented supplies and reinforcements from reaching the beleaguered garrison. It was not until September, 1800, that the garrison became desperately short of food and munitions, and the interception by Nelson and Lord Keith of a French squadron which was trying to bring relief so discouraged Vaubois that he agreed to capitulate, and on September 8, 1800, a British garrison occupied the citadel, and the French were allowed to withdraw.

During the years that passed the fate of Malta was frequently discussed in the councils of Europe, but the island remained under British rule. In 1814 a deputation of Maltese nobles was sent to London to petition the King to take Malta permanently under British protection, and in the same year, when Napoleon was forced to abdicate, the Peace of Paris decreed that Malta should belong to Britain "in full right and sovereignty."

Since then until the present war the history of Malta has been a history of progress and prosperity. So, with the help of Providence, will it be again. In the meantime we must think of Malta, standing like a sentinel, alert and watchful, guarding the interests of the British Empire in the Straits of Sicily.

Lifebelts of the Sky; Perils Faced By Parachute Pioneers

THE more one learns of man's inquisitiveness as to things aerial the more is his total courage evident. Who has excelled the pioneers who pluckily launched themselves into space under adaptations of the umbrella when death was the certain price of miscalculation based on scantiest data?

Ever since Lenormond in 1783 descended successfully from Montpellier University tower under the prototype of the modern parachute, merely to demonstrate a useful means of escape from a burning building, the imagination of aerially minded men has been stirred.

Garnerin descended so often by this means from balloons that he became the first to drive home the practicability of life-saving from the sky. In 1802 at 8,000 feet over London, he left his balloon in a basket attached to a parachute and landed virtually unhurt, save for cuts and nausea. While he was being escorted back in the midst of a triumphant crowd, he had to halt the procession and be violently sick—the oscillation of the parachute had operated by delayed action.

Thirty-five years later, Cocking leapt at 5,000 feet over London in a special parachute which he expected to overcome that oscillation, the bugbear of all experimenters. Till then jumpers had often been swung so violently that they were flung to a position on a level with the canopy instead of hanging, according to theory, vertically under its centre. Alas, Cocking's parachute collapsed and he was dashed to pieces on the ground.

Captain Berry, of U.S.A., in 1912 pioneered life-saving from a plane. Using a medium-sized folded parachute stuffed into a conical cylinder attached under the fuselage, he dropped over the side to face the unknown. Nobody had hitherto left a rapidly moving object, so that the reaction of the human body to the circumstances was unknown. If Berry's parachute opened and supported him, would he be alive at a safe landing? Nobody could be sure—but he MUST find out.

To him, therefore, we owe a great debt, for he proved that it is possible to throw oneself from a plane and be saved.

The Modern Parachute

Apart from jumps of this type which saved many airmen's lives during the latter part of the last war, a great departure from practice had to be made to evolve the modern parachute. Up till April, 1919, all jumps had been made with a light line attached to the parachute so that the jerk of the body would open it before the line carried away. On the 28th of that month, Irvin, father of the modern parachute pack, watched by a breathless crowd, launched himself into space from a plane at 2,000 feet. He relied entirely on wind pressure to open the pack.

Every eye of that American crowd was glued on the tumbling speck rushing to earth at over 100 miles an hour. Would it never open? A sigh of relief went up as a long white streamer suddenly appeared above the tumbling pioneer, and suspense changed to joy as the parachute opened fully and slowed Irvin to a safe landing.

He had made the first descent with a manually opened parachute and had disproved the theory that the human body would not stand the sudden jerk of arrested descent. He had proved, too, that man does not become unconscious during the unarrested portion of his fall.

By the end of 1919 the U.S.A. Army, having watched more than 1,500 experimental jumps, produced the standard "seat pack" for pilots and the "lap pack" for air gunners and observers.

Irvin's interest in the subject was well established as far back as 1910, when, as the leader of certain Californian youngsters, he harnessed a luckless tabby cat to a hot air balloon in the back garden. The unfortunate animal was carried high above the houses and borne inland, whilst Irvin and Co. raced on bicycles to meet her when she landed! Alas, the wind changed and so tabby, balloon, and all, went out to sea and were seen no more.

Low Altitude Falls

Nowadays, we have the "pull off" method, by which the parachutist stands on the wings of a plane, releases the rip cord, and is pulled away by the canopy. A girl holds a low level record of only 75 feet above the ground for this method.

The "free fall" method is simply to drop into space, and, after counting three, to pull the ring which releases the canopy, jerking it out of its pack by a small pilot chute. Although to do this at less than 1,000 feet is regarded as unsafe, Lieutenant Lees got away with it from 150 feet. It happened that his controls jammed in climbing, the plane went into a vertical bank, as he leapt, he pulled the rip cord. No waiting for three seconds that time!

It would have taken him only two and one-third seconds to fall unarrested, and it takes a parachute one and three-fifths seconds to open. With only three-quarters of a second to spare between life and death, he seized the opportunity and landed at almost the same instant as his plane.

Houdini, the famous "escapologist," claimed to be the first to show how to fold the rip-cord parachute. He carried out demonstrations on the Hippodrome stage in New York.

An unknown American boy, having seen Baldwin (one of the pioneers) land very shaken after being badly flung about through oscillation, gaily asked: "Why not put a hole in the top, Mister?" Baldwin adopted the suggestion, and so solved the problem of oscillation.

Parachutes are being manufactured in Australia today, and are looked upon as common-place the world over. That they are also practically fool-proof is due to the basic experiments made by Irvin.

Desertions in German Army Growing

Moscow, Aug. 16.

The number of desertions in the German Army is rapidly growing, says a Zurich despatch to the official Tass New Agency. This information is confirmed by a series of measures recently taken by the Nazi Government.

A special Government Commission under Hitler's personal orders has been created to combat desertion. By the new decree summary investigation of desertion cases has been ordered and the death penalty introduced for desertion. This decree is broadcast daily by the Berlin wireless.—Reuter.

Canadian Press Is Enthusiastic Over Joint Declaration

Ottawa, Aug. 15.

The entire Canadian press today eulogized the meeting between President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, and the joint declaration released by the two statesmen after their conferences.

Some papers, such as the "Gazette," referred to President Wilson's fourteen points and declared with satisfaction that the 1941 model of the fourteen points shows a much more realistic view of facts because disarmament will be imposed upon nations threatening or likely to threaten peace.

The same paper expressed surprise at the fact that the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. William Mackenzie-King, had not been invited to take part in the conferences between the President and Mr. Churchill.

Surprise at Non-Inclusion

Government quarters here were surprised when the meeting was announced and are still wondering why the Government leader of Britain's principal ally was not invited to take part.

Mr. Mackenzie-King himself has said nothing indicating that he had been consulted or informed of the conference.

"Le Soleil-L'Evenement," a Quebec French-language paper, expressed some concern as to how public opinion in the United States would react to the joint declaration.

"Present times are so grave that there is no more reason to believe that all stage set-ups must end in vain words," the paper concluded.—Havas Telemondial.

U.S. Govt. May Take Over Shipyards

Washington, Aug. 17.

The United States Government will probably take over the strike-bound yards of the Federal Ship Building Dry Dock Company at Kearny, New Jersey, within 48 hours, according to a prediction of a high defence official. About $493,000,000 worth of naval and merchant ship construction has been delayed 10 days owing to the strike.—Reuter.

Japanese to Bolster National Moral

Tokyo, Aug. 17.

Measures properly to guide public opinion further to elevate national moral will be discussed shortly at conferences attended by Dr. Nobufumi Ito, President of the Board of Information; Lieut.-Gen. Teiichi Suzuki, Governor of the Planning Board; Mr. Kenji Tomita, Cabinet Chief Secretary, and Mr. Naokai Murase, Director of the Legislative Bureau of the Cabinet, it was reliably revealed this morning.

It was said that the government's principle for the control of public opinion, which recently has been inclined to be negative due to caution against espionage, will be revised on a positive basis thereby enhancing public confidence of the defensive strength of the nation as well as industrial self-sufficiency.

Certain government officials, it was pointed out, are understood to be of the opinion that the Board of Information should be reorganized and expanded for this purpose.

Government Criticized

Commenting editorially on reports that the government intends to create an organ to guide public opinion, the "Yomiuri" declares that although it is granted that every step must be taken to effect reforms of the Cabinet Information Board and the National Service Association, no success can be anticipated unless the government abandons its passivity and extends full and complete support to the movement.

The paper asserted that ideological unity in Germany cannot be attributed solely to the German system of propaganda, but the fact that Germans are cognizant of the motives for which they are fighting, and fully rely on Chancellor Hitler.—Domei.

Argentina Praises Joint Declaration

Buenos Aires, Aug. 16.

Unqualified praise for the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration has been expressed on all sides here.

Typical comments by Argentine leaders were: Dr. Nicolas Repetto, socialist leader, who said: "Any civilized man, whether English, German, Russian, Argentine, or American, should regard with jubilation the plan formulated to establish future peace in the world."

Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon, who was Argentine Foreign Minister during the Great War, who said: "The declaration is a unique event in world history. It marks the revival of the Christian spirit, and while modern phraseology has changed the form, in essence it is the same doctrine as that of Our Saviour"; and

Dr. Alfredo Palacios, Socialist Senator, who said: "The vigorious mentalities of supermen such as Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt have set an example that statesmen of the world should study and follow".—Reuter.

Thailand Said Vital To Japan's Position

FROM PERCY WHITING
N.C.D.N. Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 13.

A high government official told me that Japan's attitude towards southeast Asia was characterized by the Indo-China "joint defence" pact, namely "Defensive," which would continue, he stated, unless Japan was forced to adopt another attitude. The official said that if Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, had declared, Thailand was vital to British interests, Japan regarded Thailand as equally important to her position and could not remain indifferent to designs to make Thailand a pawn against Japan.

Except for waging a vital conflict with Chungking Japan's intentions regarding southeast Asia were entirely peaceful the official went on to state. He added, however, Japan could not disregard provocative military preparations avowedly directed at Japan and British military concentrations in that region appeared to be such provocative measures. Moreover, he said such concentrations were made long before the Indo-China "defence pact" came into existence.

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SHIPPING NEWS

The T.K.K. express liner Taiyo Maru is due to sail from the company's Wayside Wharf, Shanghai side, this afternoon on her return voyage to Kobe. She arrived in port on Thursday.

* * *

The D.K.K. liner Hoten Maru on the Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen service is due to sail at 9 a.m. tomorrow for Tsingtao and Dairen from the company's Whangpoo Wharf where she was berthed since her arrival. Passengers should embark direct from the wharf not later than half an hour before sailing time.

* * *

Scheduled to leave port on Friday on her return trip to Haiphong is the French steamer Bernardine de Saint Pierre of the Messageries Maritimes which arrived here on Saturday night from French Indo-China and tied up at the lower buoys 11 and 12. She brought to Shanghai a large shipment of coal and 88 passengers who disembarked here.

* * *

Due to sail at 9.30 a.m. today on her homeward voyage to Nagasaki is the Shanghai Maru, express liner of the Toa Kaiun Kaisya. She is docked alongside the company's Yangtzepoo wharf and passengers should be aboard at least half an hour before sailing time. Ordinary mail will close at the Post Office at 7.15 a.m. today while registered mail closed yesterday at 8 p.m. The vessel came into port yesterday from Nagasaki and brought a consignment of general cargo and mail.

* * *

The fast Thailand freighter Suriyothai Nawa of the Thai Maritime Navigation Company sailed for Bangkok yesterday morning via Hongkong leaving the Mackenzie Company's Pootung Wharf where she was docked during the four days she stayed in port. She took with her approximately 2,000 tons of local cargo and came into port last Wednesday morning from Bangkok via Hongkong and brought more than 40,000 bags of rice and a consignment of general cargo for local discharge. Local agents are the Thai Seri and Company Ltd., and Tung Yih Shipping Company.

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Yesterday's Arrivals

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Tientsin M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Shanghai M.	Japan	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatches
City of Dalhart	Am.	A.P.L.
Asama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Tsingtao M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Huashan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nitto M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Heian M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Kaiuare M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Collingsworth	Am.	Everett

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	R.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Ital.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
27 The Bund Telephone 11428

BLUE FUNNEL LINE
Regular Service to United Kingdom Ports.
Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.
Regular Service to Australia from Hongkong
China Navigation Co., Ltd.
Regular Service to North and South China Ports, Hongkong, Manila, Siam, Indo China, Straits Settlements, Territory of New Guinea, Solomon Islands.
For further particulars, freight and passage rates, please apply to:
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
21-28 French Bund Agents Telephone 82020

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PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE TO
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for Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul, Sydney and Melbourne.
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ISBRANDTSEN-MOLLER
World-Wide Carriers of Freight
OPERATING MAERSK LINE
HOMEWARD
Via Japan for LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, BOSTON PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE
Next Sailing To Be Announced Later
OUTWARD
From NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK and SAVANNAH
FOR RATES, SAILING SCHEDULES, AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
AGENTS
17 The Bund Telephone 12634

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1941 (26th day of 6th *inter.* moon)

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine, cloudy and hot weather with moderate variable winds around Shantung, over our regions and the eastern sea. Thunderstorms in the evening in the Yangtze Valley.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 79.0	max. 94.0	min. 76.8	max. 95.4
„ same date last year	min. 78.0	max. 94.5	min. 75.4	max. 94.6

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Aug. 20, 8 p.m. registered and Aug. 21, 8 a.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Sept. 2. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Aug. 20, 8 p.m. registered and Aug. 21, 8 a.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 10, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
China, Korea and Japan	„	46
Hongkong and Macao	„	55
Postal Union Countries	„	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the North-China Daily News

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan .	6 mos.	$42
Hongkong and Macao	„	44
Postal Union Countries	„	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. ((Incorporated in Hongkong)

Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

CARD OF THANKS

The Committee in charge of late Mr. KENNSON GEE's funeral arrangements, finding it impossible to thank individually all friends who sent flowers and expressions of sympathy yesterday afternoon, beg them to accept herein the expression of their heartfelt gratitude.

TO-DAY'S EVENT

AUGUST

18 *World Anti-War delegates arrived in Shanghai (1933)*
18 *Supt. Loh Lien-kwe, assassinated, Shanghai (1938)*

COMING EVENTS

AUGUST

20 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30
20 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', British Night, 9.30.
21 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Russian Night, 9.30.
27 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30

SEPTEMBER

13 B.W.A. Fun Fair and Tennis Tournament, in aid Red Cross, Cathedral Girls' School, 3.

NOTICE

The Model Dairy Farm hereby notifies its customers that its herd of cattle is, and has for some time been under the supervision of Dr. William Marbach, Veterinary Surgeon. For approximately seven years prior to 1939, the farm herd was supervised by Messrs. Keylock and Pratt.

The non-deletion from the back of the cash sale receipts of the company of the name of its former veterinary surgeons was an oversight for which apologies were duly tendered.

THE MODEL DAIRY FARM

10788

ETHER

We take pleasure in announcing that we have recently completed the construction of a plant for the production of ETHER by the

Contact Process.

We can supply Technically Pure Ether, S. G. 0.718 to 0.720 (15.5°C). Next month we shall begin the production of a high-grade

Ether-Anaesthetic.

For further particulars kindly apply in writing to Shanghai Chemical Industry, 345/2 Avenue du Roi Albert, or by telephone 75661, on office days, from 9 a.m. till noon ONLY.

-2086

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

6% DEBENTURES, ISSUE OF 1934

The Debenture Tranfer Register will be closed from August 23 to August 30, 1941, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards.

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.
Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, August 16, 1941. 10776

HAZELWOOD BUTTER

We regret to announce that it has become necessary to increase the price of Hazelwood Butter by 90 cents per pound, effective August 16, 1941.

HENNINGSEN PRODUCE COMPANY
Federal Inc., U.S.A.

10780

NOTICE

For Sale: Motor business and garage as a going concern. Completely equipped, establishsd fifteen years. Good car and truck agencies, large clientele, excellent location, long lease procurable, only bonafide enquiries considered. Box 1279, NCDN.

10819

HADJIRY'S TOBACCO CO.

416 Szechuen Road

where the largest varieties of Tobaccos, cigarettes and smokers sundries are to be had at most competitive prices.

The only Hellenic Tobacco Store in town.

-1665

South British

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Can you afford an uninsured loss by FIRE?

L. G. JOHNSON, Manager.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING
Tel. 18653 (2 lines). 18 The Bund

NOTICE

As from to-day and until further notice, our store will be open in the mornings only.

BIJOUX BERAHA.

-2110

AISHI

DENTAL CLINIC

Artificial Porcelain Teeth

(Jacket Crown)

First Floor, Mitsui Bank Building
50 KIUKIANG ROAD,
Telephone 14273

Astor House Hotel Lobby
17 WHANGPOO ROAD,
Telephone 46113

9 a.m. to 6 p.m., except Sundays.

10689

RADIOS, PIANOS

Sale or Hire, Tune, Repair

SAM LAZARO

232 Nanking Road. Tel. 19225

10686

Model Dairy for Model Milk

"As standard as sterling silver"

Licensed to sell Grade "A" Dairy Products

8 TIFENG ROAD. TELEPHONE 21997

10566

A PERFECT SEAT

can be acquired by being expertly taught by one of the following instructors:

Colonel A. P. Bendersky
Captain N. D. Danfloff
E. N. Sokoloff
Captain A. A. Gourvitch
George Tiatow

COLUMBIA & GREAT WESTERN RIDING ACADEMY

470 Great Western Road, Tel. 22012
General Manager, N. I. KRIKORIANTZ.

10851

SHANGHAI WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

LEND FOR LIBERTY

SAVE

FOR VICTORY

Pay in at

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

18 The Bund

(This space is donated by: C. E. Sparke, Insurance Office)

NORGE

for refrigeration

V *COLUMBIA RADIO* V

British and Best

ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.

878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Telephone 36865

10497

COMPARE PLYMOUTH

with other cars. *Plymouth* is outstanding in low price, fine styling, real comfort and operating economy.

MARK L. MOODY

Fed. Inc., U.S.A.

80 Avenue Edward VII.

After We Sell—WE SERVE

CULTY DAIRY

The Home of Quality Milk

Pasteurised Grade "A"

1567 AVENUE JOFFRE. TELEPHONE 70126

General Managers : KEYLOCK & PRATT

10823

YEE TSOONG TOBACCO CO., LTD.

SUMMER OFFICE HOURS

Commencing Monday, August 18, 1941:
Weekdays 8.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
Saturdays 8.00 a.m. to 12 Noon

-2811

THE

STANDARD-VACUUM OIL CO.

wish to announce

that they are shortly placing

on the market

MOBILGAS

an improved motor gasoline which will replace

SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

10781

NOTICE

The hoarding of Beer Bottles in Shanghai has allowed bottle speculators to have an entirely unwarranted influence on Beer prices in the local market.

In order to remove this influence, Consumers in their own interests, are earnestly requested to co-operate and assist the under-mentioned Breweries by returning empty bottles to their suppliers.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN

that as from Monday, August 18, the UNION BREWERY LIMITED and EWO BREWERIES LIMITED, will sell Beer in Shanghai only to those clients who return the corresponding number of empty bottles.

The prices paid for empty Bottles are C.N.$0.35 and C.N.$0.23 for quarts and pints respectively.

UNION BREWERY LIMITED
EWO BREWERIES LIMITED

Shanghai, August 12, 1941.

10717

THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY

July Edition of the Hong List

Firms and residents who have delayed ordering their copies are advised to place their orders immediately as the edition is limited.

PRICE $25

On sale at the offices of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.

17 The Bund, Shanghai

AQUARIUS TABLE WATERS V

Are guaranteed of the highest quality and purity.

"Every Drop Distilled"

THE AQUARIUS CO.

Manufacturers of High Grade Table Waters Since 1893.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Established over 100 Years

V MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR CAR, ACCIDENT INSURANCE V

26, The Bund
Telephone 12981

H. C. B. WAY
Branch Manager.

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Aug. 16 16.00	Aug. 16 21.00	Aug. 17 4.00	Aug. 17 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.53	29.63	29.59	29.67
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.01	+0.05	+0.03	+0.09
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.03	+0.05	+0.06	+0.04
Wind (direction)	E/N	Var.	Var.	SSE
„ (miles per hour)	14.3	5.0	0.6	5.6
Temperature (Fahr.)	90.9°	78.6°	80.2°	85.6°
Humidity (per cent)	76	92	98	82
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	7	10	8	8
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Aug. 16	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.57	+0.02	29.70
Temperature: min. 72.7° max. [illegible]	84.4°	+4.4°	81.0°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	42.89	—	30.04

Time and Tide	18/8	19/8	20/8	21/8	22/8	23/8	24/8
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.20	5.21	5.22	5.22	5.23	5.24	5.25
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.35	18.34	18.33	18.32	18.31	18.30	18.29
Moon rises at Shanghai	1.00	1.49	2.42	3.38	4.38	5.38	6.41
Moon sets at Shanghai	14.58	15.47	16.34	17.20	18.03	18.44	19.25
Flood makes Shai. (day)	6.56	8.00	8.50	9.36	10.19	10.52	11.25
Ebb. makes Shai. (day)	11.48	12.53	13.35	14.15	15.00	15.47	16.32
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	8.55	9.55	10.40	11.24	12.04	12.42	13.19
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	7.00	8.48	8.88	9.05	11.30	11.15	11.55

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, [illegible])

State on the morning [illegible] Low and [illegible] and Japan [illegible] China Coast. Cloudy [illegible] weather in China with thunder in the Yangtze Valley.

State on the morning of the 17th:—Low and steady pressure. Westerly breezes. Cloudy weather.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

DONATIONS

Chinchipo Machiang Club	$200
Kendrew, Mrs. M.M.	50
Leitao, Mr/Mrs. M.F. Read	10
False Link (2)	27
Sale of Painting—I.A.D.	30
Kindness, Mr/Mrs. J.	500
Dahlin, Mr/Mrs. E.A.	100
Brown, Rev/Mrs. M.	100
Sternberg, Miss Jacqueline	50
Wright, Mr/Mrs. L.	50
Adlam, Miss Edith M.	100
Baby Iona on the occasion of her Christening	100
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee .	1,465
Electric & Musical Industries (China) Ltd.	500
Gilroy, Mr/Mrs. J B.	500
Harding, Mrs. K.M.	50
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—Books	334
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—Jigsaws	200
Green, Rosemary/Leslie	15
Mrs. A.E. Kelly—8/8/41	300
Further donations from Canadians in commemoration of Dominion Day	125
Baxter, Rev. Alex.	50
Mauchan, Mrs. A.C.	1,000
Shekury, Miss Ena	25
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee .	1,232
Sloan, Mrs. Annie	500
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—sale of Cairn Terrier	100
Craik, Mr/Mrs. G.H.	30
The Eagle & Globe Steel Co., Ltd.	2,000
Trodd, Mr/Mrs. E.G.	50
Blanche—sale of Victory Pins .	210
Supporters of Shanghai Race Club Monthly Lottery for July 1941	4,000

J. M.	50	M.C.W.	5
Walford, A.S.	100	King, M.	20
Anonymous	50	A bet	30
Take a Match	100	D.G.F.	50
Andlylu	400	Sopher, A.M.	100
Jenssen, Mrs. O.	20	Read, C.A.	25
Tippin, James	150	Anonymous	1,000
O'Connell, C.C.	100	Anonymous	200
Sayle, T.	50	Wong, Henry	150
Robjohn, Mrs. E.	30	Bell, R.D.	500
H.T.W.	100	Law, Miss A.B.	300
J.C.L.	50	Mudie, F.C.	100
Mehta, J.N.	10	Mudie, F.C.	100
Crabapple	100	Rose Mary	10
Martin, Miss W.	25	J.B.P.F.	25
A.O.F.	500	Burns, W.S.	400
Cyrhilda	600		

IN MEMORY OF DR. I. ROSENZWEIG

Ollerdessen, Mr/Mrs A.F. 50

IN MEMORY OF MISS M. SUTHERLAND

Beattie, Miss S.	15
Aiers, Maisire/Gladys, and Kemp, Elsie	25
Gilroy, Sybil; and Gander, Evelyn	15

IN MEMORY OF MRS. BABTETTA JONES

Allie, Cis and Al 25

IN MEMORY OF F. J. BRAND

Lonborg, Mrs. Marion	10
Hutchison, Mabel and Bill	20

IN MEMORY OF L. L. F. PEARSON

L. S. 20

IN MEMORY OF JIMMY AND ARTHUR

A Pal 25

IN MEMORY OF GWEN

Clark, G.W. 50

IN MEMORY OF RONALD H. WALLACE

Hutchison, Mr/Mrs. J.D.A.	20
Xavier, V.L.	25

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Walton, Mr/Mrs. E.	20
Some of the Members of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Club—June/July 1941	428

[illegible]	50	Northfleet	10
[illegible]	20	Sherwood, F.J.	10
Shappee, R.	50	Raffle, (L.)	10
[illegible] Boos	100	Raffle, (W.H.)	10
[illegible] A.W.	50	E.R.W.	5
R.A.S.C.	50	Kearton, W A.	150
Ealing W.13	15	Karanjia, N.J.	100
Gavan, J.J.	10	Anonymous	25
Morrison, M.	10		

$2,653,734

DONATIONS

McCombe, Miss Margaret L.	£2
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—sale of Camera	5

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

G. F. 1

£26,269

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, August 18.	Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
TUESDAY, August 19.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	7.15
Chefoo Weihaiwei (via Chefoo) and Tientsin ..	9.30	10.00
Ninghsien	10.30	11.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Hongkong and Canton ...	19.30	20.00

*The night before.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore via Hongkong on Aug. 20, at 8 p.m. for registered and on Aug. 21, at 8 a.m. for ordinary.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiuklang and Hankow, per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaiwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.

Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and T'tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above.)

Are You Going Away?

If so, it will pay you to inspect

WHITEAWAY'S LARGE STOCK OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LUGGAGE

including STEAMER and WARDROBE TRUNKS, EXPANDING SUIT CASES, AIR TRAVEL CASES, LEATHER BAGS, DRESS CASES, etc., etc.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED experienced secretary-stenographer to take charge commercial correspondence. Excellent knowledge of English; university graduate preferred. Reply stating qualification and salary expected. Box 1203, NCDN. 10816

WANTED Chinese office assistant, experienced in accounting, coding and filing. Reply stating qualifications and salary expected. Box 1204, NCDN. 10817

WANTED experienced Chinese filing clerk, also familiar with postal matters. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box 1271, NCDN. -2094

WANTED Chinese, experienced in book-keeping, typing and office routine. Reply own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary expected. Enclose copies of references. Box 1276, NCDN. -2096

WANTED: A young woman, European or Eurasian, not over 28 years of age, to a boy of 7 years. Perfect knowledge of English and French essential. Must have first-class references. Board and room supplied. State salary, experience, etc. Apply Box 1212, NCDN. -1998

WANTED: Cotton mill manager, British, must be experienced in cotton spinning and weaving, capable of managing 30,000 spindle mill. Applications which will be treated in confidence with copies of testimonials, and full details should be sent to Box 1223, NCDN. 10779

Business Opportunities

WANT to meet the gentleman who bought tin ingots from Shin Ah Yoko and paid by cheque for $28,500. It is serious, with a view to transacting some business. Please communicate with Mr. Kimura, 660 Szechuen Road, Room 102, Telephone 13834. -2113

INTELLIGENT young Russian lady, aged 33, experienced in bar and restaurant line (had business of her own), would like to meet English or American bachelor aged 45/50, possessing capital, to establish outport business. Highly profitable proposition. Apply Box 1197, NCDN. -1971

WE buy and sell all kinds of leather. You will always get best prices from us. Telephone 18439. [illegible]

For Sale—Miscellaneous

SALE: Brand new electrical home pump. German made. 1" sec. 60' head, 220 v. Telephone 76492. -2112

GENERAL Electric ceiling fans, $300 each. One new radio $200. One aluminium ice chest. Box 1284, NCDN. -10821

FOR SALE: Electric refrigerator. Good condition. US$60. Reply Box 1283, NCDN. -2111

WESTINGHOUSE Automeal electric cooker, almost new, $600. Whole meal cooked in one operation. Box 1252, NCDN. -2066

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Bargain sale. Room 138, Hamilton House. -2088

COMPLETE furniture for five rooms and verandah. For appointment, telephone 31824 between 11.30 and 3.30 Sunday, 8.30 and 10 Monday. -2050

SUMMER shirts, ½ sleeves, made to measure, from $15.50; Pyjamas, knee length, $19.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10835

COMPLETE furniture for four rooms and verandah. For appointment to view telephone 73869 between 12.30-2 p.m. 10780

$5,000, Robinson baby grand piano in good condition. Robinson Piano Co., 276 Kiangse Road, Telephone 10868. 10782

ONE Evinrude outboard motor, 1¼ H.P., weight 24 lb. Perfect condition. Recently overhauled. $500. Box 1122, NCDN. 10713

Radios

1941 brand new Philco model 315X, 12 tubes, 4 bands, US$155. Box 1205, NCDN. -1986

IS your radio giving you any trouble? Let us take care of it. Reliable service guaranteed. Please telephone 78644, Reco, 145 Route de Say Zoong. -1173

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. 10822

DIAL 51140! Radio repairs at your home. Foreign engineer. "Radio Expert," 131/438 Museum Road. -1915

Furnished Apartments

TWO room modern attractively furnished apartment, bathroom, kitchen, verandah. Taxes, hot water, cutlery, crockery etc. inclusive rent $475. Western district, Bus 14. Telephone 20666. -10821

TO LET, three roomed apartment, modern conveniences, Bubbling Well. Furnitures and fixtures US$1,000. Box 1250, NCDN. -2062

THREE roomed fully furnished apartment to let until November 15 in French Concession. For details apply 1360 Rue Lafayette, Apartment 1. Telephone 76014. -2102

Chinese Servants

WANTED immediately well recommended cook-boy or cook, experienced American cooking and Number two boy. Box 1269, NCDN. -2092

RECOMMENDED reliable cook-boy and wash-amah. Both capable servants. Telephone 73869 between 12.30 and 2 p.m. 10780

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

STENOGRAPHER experienced in general office work, filing, etc., seeks afternoon employment. Address Box 1261, NCDN. -2084

QUALIFIED lady secretary/stenographer. Capable voluminous work. Conscientious worker. Permanent/otherwise. Box 919, NCDN. -2042

YOUNG girl just graduated seeks employment as steno-typist. Address Box 1241, NCDN. -2029

CHINESE young lady living with parents seeks beginner's position as stenographer/typist. Moderate salary to gain experience. Box 1286, NCDN. -2114

YOUNG girl typist can translate English and Japanese. Please apply Box 1246, NCDN. -2056

ACCOUNTANT, British, fully capable, twenty years experience. Moderate salary. Apply Box 1219, NCDN. -2008

YOUNG lady (Chinese) desires position as stenographer. Efficient. References. Box 1215, NCDN. -2003

HONEST, hardworking Chinese, 30, local Christian college graduate, no business experience, seeks general office work, or as shop assistant. Box 1234, NCDN. -2034

Educational

THE Shanghai Business College. Autumn session commences September 1. Shorthand, typewriting, English, book-keeping/accountancy. 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17738 10771

JAPANESE lessons given by Japanese gentleman at students' house. For particulars apply Box 1101, NCDN. -1826

Miscellaneous

MAUSER bullets: the E-W brand of bullet-proof vests will stop the Mauser bullets. V stands for vest. The E-W vest is guaranteed bullet-proof. Telephone [illegible]. -1990

Lost

LOST: Bill of Lading marked C K Co. over 48809 over 47429 No. 1 for 1 case Clippers ex s.s. Sea Witch, declared null and void. James Magill & Co. 10800

NOTICE is hereby given that Godown Warrant No. 533 of January 12, 1934, issued by the American Securities Corporation of Shanghai in the name of Mr. Muling, has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. August 13, 1941. Muling. 10798

Wanted to Rent

AMERICAN-Chinese wishes to rent American owned small house with gardem in Concession, preferably Petain district. Reply Box 1239, NCDN. -2041

Office Cars

LIFT required, two-three times daily. Petain-Nanking Road. Address Box 1247. -2058

Offices, Shops, Godowns

TO LET immediately: big hall, 2,600 sq. ft., new concrete building, cement floor, suitable for all purposes, also workroom. Water, power and light installed. Location: Great Western Road. Rent $900 monthly, including taxes. Long lease. Box 1285, NCDN. -10822

THREE-FOUR roomed offices wanted near Bund. State particulars to Post Office Box 277. -2012

TO LET shop space, ideal location for grocery shop, provisions, butchery; situated Great Western Road. Rent $200. Telephone 22272. -1990

Unfurnished Apartments

BEAUTIFUL three and four roomed apartment, best part Concession. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -2081

Wanted to Purchase

WILL pay best prices for all secondhand goods, household, carpets, refrigerators, machines, pianos, radios, etc. Telephone 96967. 1234 Avenue Edward VII, George Young. -1431

WANTED steam engine with or without boiler, 125/200 H. P., new or good condition, movable or fixed for electric power plant. Box 1254, NCDN. -2069

Clothing and Fabrics

BEDSHEETS, best imported grades, in all sizes. Table cloths, napkins and household linen in best European pure linen quality. Box 994 NCDN. -1888

Furnished Houses

OCTOBER 1, for six months, house, western district, garden, garage. Reply Box 1257, NCDN. -2077

LARGE residence with beautiful garden, all modern conveniences, to be rented to a reliable party only. Rent $1,700. Apply stating nationality to Box 1277, NCDN. 10814

Motor Cars and Cycles

1939 latest Buick 41 model, US$1 "00, absolutely good condition, owner leaving Shanghai. Telephone 42943. -2082

FOR SALE: Ford V-8, 1934 sedan, recently repainted, and in excellent condition throughout, foreign owner-driven: US$425 or near offer. Write Box 1255, NCDN. -2079

WANTED secondhand small car. No broker. Post Office Box 2131. -2104

OLDSMOBILE coupe 1931 in perfect condition, US$225. Telephone 73172. -2097

AMERICAN Austin for sale. Perfect condition. Telephone 12045. -2039

Houses and Land

PRIVATE individual (Chinese) desires to buy 1-3 mow of land with or without house in Settlement or Concession. Only offers from British or American owners considered. Reply giving full particulars to Box 1260, NCDN. -2083

HOUSES and land, situated in the western district of Shanghai, and Hungjao; if for sale, please write full particulars to The E-W Property Department, 54 Great Western Road, Ground Floor. Telephone 22272. -1991

WANTED to buy in French Concession, small foreign residence or apartment house. US$5,000 available. Address Box 1208, NCDN. 10777

FOR SALE or to let, large, modern residence on seven mow land on Hungjao Road. K. H. Suhr, 2 Connaught Road, Telephone 35656. -1872

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before August 18 after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 30, 31, 42, 57, 128, 171, 249, 268, 269, 278, 291, 305, 322, 324, 329, 377, 433, 464, 525, 547, 594, 669, 708, 721, 732, 742, 757, 765, 766, 775, 786, 793, 799, 844, 857, 875, 896.

Rooms without Board

VACANT September 1, large furnished room, south-east facing, private bathroom attached, hot water, kitchen with gas-cooker. Vicinity French Club. Address Box 1262, NCDN. -2109

TO LET: Nicely furnished southfacing room in apartment on Route Boissezon, near Avenue Joffre, to single person only. Telephone 77419. 10809

Rooms with Board

PRIVATE home, one/two comfortable rooms for Allied bachelors. Board optional. Vicinity French Club. Telephone 79887. -2015

47 Avenue du Roi Albert. Large bed-sitting room, verandah, private bathroom, excellent cuisine. British or American only. Mrs. H. Brock. -2103

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable double, single rooms, private bathrooms, garden, excellent food. Telephone 35534. -1826

Dancing

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -1893

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road. Apartment 30, second-floor. 10999

Unfurnished Houses

US$50 rent excluding taxes etc. No key money. Unfurnished modern six-roomed residence at 689 Route Sieyes. Owner N. Katem, telephone 75422 from 9 a.m. to noon. -2059

FOR RENT: Spanish bungalow (five rooms), two bedrooms, bathroom, garage. Vegetable garden. US$30. James Sanborn, 273 Hungjao Road. -2084

Animals

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bun. 10667

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Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

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